# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

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MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS & ORGANS

To Rent or for Sale on the most favorable terms.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.,
CHICAGO.

WANTED.

WANTED,

To purchase or lease, by the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. of Philadelphia, Penn., an eligible site for purpose of erecting a handsome marble-front building, same to be occupied by them as their Western Branch Department.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of a building suitable for their use. Address the undersigned for 10 days, care Snyder & Miller, No. 152 LaSalle-st.

W. D. HALFMANN, Secretary.

PARTNERSHIP.

A gentleman having $25,000, would like to invest it in a safe, good paying business. Address, in confidence, for one week, C. D. F., Tribune office, when interview can be had if business is desirable.

GENERAL NOTICES.

COST SALE OF LINENS

BEGINS THIS A. M.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 STATE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 57 South Clark-st., Chicago.

C. H. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

FOR SALE.

Tickets to St. Louis at a Discount.

Railroad Tickets bought, sold and exchanged.

A. H. POWELL,
77 Clark-st., Rear Office, First Floor, Chicago.
Commissions allowed.

Coke Reduced 30 Per Cent.

The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. will sell coke for a few days at 10 cents per bushel.

Orders taken either at the office, No. 76 Dearborn-st., or at the works on the North Side.

JAS. H. BURTIS, Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To Capitalists.

There will be offered, for a few days only, an opportunity for investment in a first-class established enterprise in this city. Will bear the closest investigation. Will take in sums from $5,000 to $25,000. No experiment. Address, for interview, O 45, Tribune office.

REMOVALS.

Dr. M. D. OGDEN

Has removed his office to N. W. CORNER STATE AND MADISON-STS., Rooms 3 and 4. Office Hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, Palmer House.

FURS CLEANED.

FURS!

Of every description, including Mink, Ermine, Grebe or English Duck, White Astrachan, also White Bear, Wolf, and Fox Robes, can be thoroughly renovated by taking them to A. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois and 264 W. Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.

IRA HOLMES,
Manufacturers' National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
6 WALL-ST., New York,

Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—to carry Stocks on Margin—and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which offers perfect security and quick profits to small dealers. Circulars, giving full particulars of this new mode of speculating in Stocks, will be sent on application by mail.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

CARD BOXES,

Whist, Burzique, and Euchre Counters,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Quirk & Hall is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edward J. Quirk continuing the business and assuming all debts and liabilities of said firm.
Chicago, Nov. 17, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 131 Twenty-second-st. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John A. Harper. By order.

C. R. MATSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. and A. M., will hold its next regular communication this evening, Nov. 18, in the hall of Waldeck Lodge, corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-seventh-st. (entrance on Twenty-seventh-st.) The craft are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. E. CHADWICK, Sec.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work. All members are requested to be present as important business is to be brought up.

C. E. CRANE, Sec.


## THE CUBAN CRISIS.

### President Grant Gives His Views on the Virginius Outrage.

### He Shares the Indignation at the Capture and the Butchery.

### Spain Has No Right to Interfere with American Ships on the High Seas.

### Great Britain Will Hold Spain to Account for the Butchery of Another British Subject.

### Gov. Beveridge Offered Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry for a War with Spain.

### Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers in New York.

### Addresses by William M. Evarts, Sunset Cox, and Others.

### Effect of the Virginius Outrage on Chicago.

### Views of the Veterans of the Late Rebellion.

### The Spanish Insult to the Flag Must Be Avenged.

### A War Spirit Evinced on Every Hand.

### 10,000 Troops Can Be Raised in Chicago in 24 Hours.

### How a War with Spain Would Improve Business.

#### AT PANAMA.

REPORTED INDIGNITIES.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that it is rumored that Ryan and Verona, not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that a blood-thirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies and placed them on pikes and marched them through the city.

ITEMS.

The Virginius is reported sunk at St. Iago.

There is great excitement at Panama, where Ryan is well known.

It is reported that the United States steamship Wyoming will sail to-morrow from Aspinwall for Santiago de Cuba.

#### AT HAVANA.

AMERICAN MAILS NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steamship Cleopatra, which arrived to-day, brought the newspaper mails she took on her outward-bound trip to Havana. The Spanish authorities refused to allow them to be landed.

LATEST FROM SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The report received from Cienfuegos, that fifty-seven more of the Virginius prisoners had been executed, is not confirmed by later advices from Santiago. The following dispatch has been made public here:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 12.—There have been no further developments. The man-of-war Isabella La Catolica has arrived here to convoy the Virginius to Havana. The attitude of the authorities is unyielding. They insist on their perfect right to dispose of the Virginius as a pirate, in accordance with international law, and that no one has a right to interfere with them. There have been no more executions, but the trials are proceeding. The British man-of-war Niobe is still here. It is reported that correspondence is going on between her Captain and Gov. Burriel about the British and other foreign subjects captured on the Virginius. There are rumors that an American corvette from Aspinwall and another from Key West are on the way here.

#### THE CAPTURE.

ANOTHER SPANISH ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Havana, of the 16th, gives the story of the capture of the Virginius, as obtained from Spanish sources, and says that the most remarkable feature of the capture is the absolute non-resistance of the Virginius when she was overhauled. The Tornado was cruising on the 31st of October under sail, about 18 miles from the Cuban coast. In the afternoon she sighted the steamer, about six miles distant, heading toward her. The Captain ordered steam to be got up, and soon the strange steamer headed for the coast of Jamaica, distant abount 100 miles. The Spanish Captain suspected that the steamer was the Virginius, and ordered his engineer to get up all the steam possible, even if they should burst the boilers, and drive the engines at their utmost. The Tornado, under full headway, gained steadily on the Virginius, but, night coming on, the Spanish Captain feared that he should lose the vessel. The moon rising, he was enabled, by keeping all hands on deck, at the mast-head, and in the rigging, to keep her in sight until the corvette had neared her sufficiently to bring her guns to bear. A shot was fired, but the stranger made no reply, and four others were fired in succession, the last at 10 o'clock in the evening, and immediately the steamer which had led the corvette a chase of nearly eight hours was hove-to. Two boats were lowered, and without resistance the Virginius was boarded. The Spaniards took possession by hauling down the American flag, which the Virginius had displayed throughout the chase, and hoisted the Spanish flag instead. Capt. Fry, in the usual manner, handed over the steamer's papers for examination by the officer in charge of the boarding party, and that officer at once took charge of them, and both vessels were headed for Santiago de Cuba.

#### VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President to-day, in conversation relative to the Cuban matter, said the Government had thus far acted on such facts as had reached it, and was now engaged in collecting from all available sources further information concerning the capture of the Virginius, and particulars attending the revolting executions which followed that event. It was desirable that all information should be of such a character as would leave no doubt whatever as to its reliability. The propriety of this course was too evident to require explanation,

THE GOVERNMENT BEING CAREFUL

in what it is doing, and may hereafter do, to work upon facts, and not upon assumptions and unconfirmed reports. It was essential that we should be prepared to maintain our position. The President said he had changed none of his views heretofore expressed by him concerning events in Cuba, but had more than ever been confirmed in them by recent occurrences. He shared with the public their

DENUNCIATION OF THE CAPTURE

on the high seas of a vessel sailing with regular clearance, under the United States flag, and the startling events which so quickly followed. Spain never having considered the Island of Cuba in a state of war, and there being no proclamation by the United States according belligerent rights to insurgents, the Virginius, if regularly cleared for the Island of Cuba, had a right to enter Havana or any other open port of the Spanish possessions. This Government did not recognize

ANY RIGHT ON THE PART OF SPAIN

in the present state of affairs to interfere in any manner with our merchant ships upon the seas, except in the usual right in her own ports and within one marine league of the coast of Cuba or her dominions, and of this fact she is aware. As a matter of course, it is the determination of this Government to

PROTECT OUR CITIZENS

in all their rights, and to compel respect to our flag. The present naval preparations were with this view, not to initiate war by the President, that power being vested in Congress, but to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Upon the meeting of Congress all the facts in possession of the Executive Department relative to Cuban affairs would be laid before that body, with such recommendations as the occasion might demand. To-morrow, he said, he would commence the preparation of his message, but would defer that part relating to Cuban affairs until within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring first to obtain all possible information upon the subject.

#### CUBAN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Cuban meeting to-night is a great success, as far as numbers are concerned, in spite of the storm of sleet, and snow, and rain. Early this evening Steinway Hall was crowded to excess, and an announcement was made that another meeting would be organized at Tammany Hall, in the next block. A large audience assembled here also, and both meetings were of the most enthusiastic character. The Cuban residents have not generally supported the proposition for these meetings, partly because they consider them in a large measure

STOCK-JOBBING AFFAIRS,

—though why nobody seems to know,—and partly because the character of the speakers indicated that they would be somewhat conservative. The impulsive Cubans, and a great many Americans who at first felt, with them, that the massacre was a horror to be avenged by heaping fresh horrors on its head, have cooled a little, but the excitement here is still very high and unreasonable.

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Prominent men who have loudly advocated the Spanish Republic as a movement for greater liberty in Europe, are just as positive now since the massacre that the Spanish Republic ought to be wiped out, never thinking that the shame and misfortune of the Spaniards at the outrage committed by the Cuban Volunteers is greater than that of any other nation can possibly be. They talk of avenging on Spain the crimes of the Cubans, instead of sympathizing with her and offering to aid in the suppression of the inhuman wretches who humiliated her and outraged humanity. The enthusiasm displayed at the meetings to-night is rather to be attributed to mistaken frenzy than to any just appreciation of the situation. Men generally are gradually coming to this opinion, and, after a few days more, all will be content to wait the action of Congress.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

to-night were much more positive than anticipated, and at the same time much more dignified than there was reason to expect. The seven preliminary "whereases" recite the horror created by the news of the outrage, and then follows the single resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptest and most decisive action that is consistent with the dignity and with the past precedents of our Government; that we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson in 1793, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish representatives in regard to the outrages committed by the Creek Indians in the then Spanish territory of Florida upon American citizens: "If we are disappointed in this appeal, if we are to be forced into a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supercede all appeal to calculation now, as it has done heretofore. We confide in our own strength without boasting of it; we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the Creeks to discontinue their depredations, we will attack them in force. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret but without fear."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—About 3,000 American and Cuban citizens met in Steinway Hall to-night for the purpose of giving expression to their sense of the late outrages at Santiago. William M. Evarts was called to the chair. The list of Vice-Presidents was read, among them being the Hon. John A. Dix, A. T. Stewart, John Kelly, Wm. E. Dodge, Fernando Wood, A. R. Lawrence, William C. Conner, Judge Josiah Sutherland, Gen. Franz Sigel, William Cullen Bryant, John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles P. Daly, Enoch L. Fancher, Harper C. Van Voorst, A. Oakey Hall, W. F. Havemeyer, O. Ottendorfer, E. Delafield Smith, and others.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS,

in opening the meeting, said when he accepted the invitation to preside at the meeting he felt, as every person must have felt, that the Cuban question was one of the greatest importance. He rapidly reviewed the various steps which brought this nation face to face with the present difficulty, and said during the whole period of the struggle for independence by Cuba the greatest insults had been offered to the American flag by Spain and her colonies. Our complaints were met by regrets and concessions. A convention of both nations was effected, which had its seat at Washington, to settle and redress grievances. Now, like a thunderbolt, two nations—America and England—had been stricken by the shock of a transaction which had just occurred, a shock which moved the whole civilized world. This island, with its immense commercial relations, has been the scene of struggles for liberty and coercion of power. A ship, accused with being under the American flag while on the high seas and distant from Cuba, is visited by the pride and arrogance of the Spanish power. Turning from her pursuer, she is overtaken and captured, and all on board conveyed to a harbor, when four men are taken out of her, condemned and shot; then forty more, followed by fifty-seven others. British and American Consuls spoke in vain. Their interference went for naught. We had a complete understanding with Spain to the effect that every citizen of our country taken by them for any act should have a trial before the proper tribunal, and have competent legal defenders. If there was peace between this country and Spain. No matter of what crimes these men were guilty, under the laws of nations they should have been called to account by the country to which each belonged. The laws of piracy allowed any nation that wished to punish the offender, but there was no evidence to show that the Virginius was a pirate. Still, if she were a pirate, we hold that the law could not be carried out in her case without trial, condemnation, or conviction. Away, then, with the idea that our citizens are to be dealt with in the thought that they were engaged in marauding! Do not fear but the President of the United States is imbued with the same feeling as pervades this meeting. We deal with Cuba as a community, and we intend to have redress for these outrages [loud and prolonged cheering], and security, perfect and absolute security, that no such disgraceful butcheries shall ever be repeated. [Renewed applause.] We will receive from the Government at Spain, though we desire the Republic to be upheld, promises that her power must be more efficacious over her own forces in Cuba, and if she wants help we are prepared to give it. If it be true that Spain can no longer control the actions of her subjects, we will see to it that they will not have immunities from the regularly constituted powers. We would make the American people feel that their peace would not again be disturbed in the future.

The concluding portion of the speech was received with uproarious cheers, and cries of "War! War!"

THE HON. S. S. COX

was the next speaker. He claimed that the Virginius, at the time of the seizure, was duly authenticated by the Government. Our flag rightfully was at its mast. It had our register and clearance. The seizure was on the high seas, not within Spanish waters, not within the marine league. There was no recognition by Spain of belligerent rights to the insurgents of Cuba, and the legal status of the vessel was the same as the right of citizens to walk the streets of our city parks. Mr. Cox then referred to the barbarities practiced by the Spaniards throughout the whole war, and said that it had been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery, have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which, red and yellow, is a river of blood between margins of gold. As a remedy for the existing state of affairs in Cuba, Mr. Cox suggested the intervention of all civilized nations.

LETTERS OF APOLOGY

were then read from the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States; Gov. John A. Dix, Gov. English, of Connecticut; Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; Henry Ward Beecher, John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Gerritt Smith.

RESOLUTIONS

were adopted to the effect that in view of the war for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion, which has been going on for five years without any evidence of success, and that the Spanish Volunteers have outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, the people of the United States look to the great soldier now presiding over the Government to take the promptest and most decisive action consistent with the dignity and past precedent of our Government.

ANOTHER MEETING.

In consequence of a large number of people being unable to gain admittance to the hall, an impromptu meeting was held at another hall, which was also crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. William C. Robinson, C. S. Spencer, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, and others.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GOV. HENDRICKS TO THE MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Gov. Hendricks to-day received the following dispatch:

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.

GOV. HENDRICKS: Please send to Executive Committee a stunning dispatch, to be read Monday night at the mass-meeting on the Cuban atrocities.

J. H. VAN ALLEN,
M. T. MCMAHON,
Sub-Committee.

Gov. Hendricks replied as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17, 1873.

Spain cannot be permitted to maintain her authority in Cuba by means which civilized nations regard as atrocious, and in the cause of humanity and good government the United States should now extend her sympathy and power over that island. I think this is the sentiment of the people of Indianapolis.

T. A. HENDRICKS, Governor.

SENATOR SUMNER'S VIEWS.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Sumner, in an interview to-day in regard to the Virginius affair, said that he had written, and sent to New York, a letter to be read at the meeting there to-night. This letter embodied his views on the subject. It is a very delicate question, as Mr. Sumner hinted, and opinions should be carefully and calmly formed. The haste and heat of popular clamor he did not think calculated to generate sound and sober views. He remarked: "I shall be attacked for what I have written unless they suppress the letter. They have contrived to get up a vast deal of excitement on this question. There is a popular indignation which overlooks the real issue. Give the people a little time to cool off and they will listen to calmer views." Mr. Sumner also remarked on the attitude of certain London journals on this matter, some of which, never friendly to the United States, are doing all they can to rouse indignation in this country. We need to be very careful, he thought, how we adjust our policy to opinions received from that quarter. They would be too glad to involve us in a war with Spain. They do not like Republicanism in Spain, and would only delight to have it crushed by the Republicanism of America. England would rub her hands in glee if she could make out the Virginius a second Alabama. She would be glad if we placed ourselves in the same position as herself by recognizing the Virginius. As to the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Sumner said these appeared to his own mind very clear. The fact that the vessel went under the United States flag does not necessarily compromise our honor, if she was a filibuster. The flag and the papers were only a part of the pretense. It would be foolish, however, he remarked, to make the case of the Virginius a plea for the recognition of Cuba. It would be cruel, too, to precipitate a war with Spain, unless we were really driven to it. We must save the Spanish Republic if possible.

THE LETTER SUPPRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

[The letter referred to by Mr. Sumner was not read at the New York meeting last night.]

#### AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Five hundred men were taken on at the Navy-Yard to-day, and as many more will go to work to-morrow. The battery of

THE SPANISH GUNBOAT

Arapides, in the Navy-Yard, was brought ashore when she first went into dry dock, and there appears great difficulty in remounting it on the vessel. The difficulties will probably increase from day to day.

VESSELS FOR THE FILIBUSTERS.

Two vessels were bought to-day in this city, which it is certain are for the account of the Cuban sympathizers, and intended to run the blockade of the island with a cargo of muskets.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—At the Navy-Yard the same activity is manifested as for the past few days. To-day 250 men were added to the force. The Juniata is now ready for sea, and will anchor off the Battery to await orders.

THE ARAPIDES.

It is stated by employes of the Navy-Yard that work upon the Spanish iron-clad Arapides was suspended this afternoon.

The recruiting of seamen and marines for the United States Navy is in progress at the usual offices.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE CHARLESTOWN YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—There is great activity at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and the look of the place is not unlike that during the early days of the war. All the available force of the yard is employed on the frigates Franklin and Brooklyn, and the commandant, Commodore Prebble, stated to-day that both will be ready for sea inside of six weeks. Men have been taken from the Vandalia, the torpedo-boat, and, in fact, from every department, for the purpose of getting these vessels in readiness, and a large additional force has been engaged and divided into day and night gangs. But for the fact that the engineering and the construction departments have to work in unison, the time required for the preparation of the vessels would not be nearly as long. The equipment department is in excellent condition, there being enough stores and ammunition in the yards to fit out a dozen ships and frigates.

THE BROOKLYN AND THE FRANKLIN.

The Brooklyn will carry twenty guns, and will be fitted out for 200 men. The Franklin carries thirty-nine guns. She will be brought up this morning at high-water and put in dry-dock. Fortunately she has just had a set of good new boilers put in, and the only work upon her that will require much time will be the preparation of her batteries, the number of men she will carry depending, of course, upon the number of guns.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AT THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—President Grant and Secretary Robeson arrived in town this evening. The latter, accompanied by the chief officers of all the naval and military departments, George W. Childs, ex-Secretary of the Navy Adolph E. Borie, and a few others, proceeded to the navy-yard, where he was received by the marines with full honors and a salute of nineteen guns from the receiving ship. Grant proceeded to New York, from whence he purposed visiting Boston, to examine into war material there. Secretary Robeson, after inspecting the yard, was closeted with the Commandant for a considerable time, during which it is believed orders were issued for the employment of 1,000 extra hands, as a matter of duty. The Commandant is reticent as to orders received.

THE PARTY THEN EMBARKED

on board the Government cutter Pilgrim, and started for Long Island, where the following iron-clads were inspected: Catskill, Cohoes, Puritan, Jason, Koka, Lehigh, Minnetonka, Nantucket, Modoc, Passaic, Napa, Yazoo, Niobe, Otsego, Algoma, Wyandotte, Nausett, Canonicus, Nahant, Rescobaqua, Suncook, and Terror. After a thorough

INSPECTION OF THE MONITORS,

upon each of which a large body of men will be put immediately, Secretary Robeson hoisted the American colors.

An immense amount of ordnance stores, shot, &c., were received at the navy-yard to-day. Late last night a large torpedo spar, with accompanying apparatus, was put on board the Manhattan. The crew of the latter are on board.

WORK ON THE MONITOR AJAX

is being vigorously pushed. Her turret, which was torn off, will be replaced by Thursday, and she will be ready for sea in two weeks at the latest. According to late instructions, a double force of hands is now employed nightly and daily on

THE CANANDAIGUA'S

boilers. If work is continued, Lieut. Randall believes she will be ready Monday, 1st, when she will sail for Key West. She is rated a third-class vessel and carries ten guns.

THE PINTO,

the largest and fastest steam-tug in the navy, is ready for sea, having been coaled, provisioned, and armed with four nine-inch Parrott guns. She will be used as a dispatch-boat between Key West and Havana, and leaves here at the same time as the Manhattan.

THE MONONGAHELA,

bringing torpedoes and apparatus, and the Powhatan, intended as convoy of the Manhattan, both screw steamers, are hourly expected. The third-rate double-turreted monitor

TERROR,

armed with four heavy, 15-inch Dahlgren guns, and sister-ship to the Miantonomah, will be brought from League Island to the navy-yard in a few days and fitted for a cruise.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—A hundred additional hands were put to work at the navy-yard to-day, and this afternoon an extra gang was employed.

#### WASHINGTON ADVICES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Four out of five of the artillery regiments of the regular army are ascertained to be in timely contiguity to the Atlantic coast. The cavalry is all in the Territories, Pacific States, and Texas, and only three of our infantry regiments are immediately available for Cuban service. Both the Secretaries of War and of the Navy speak more hopefully of our condition in the event of war than the General and Admiral.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Secretary Richardson and Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are brooding over the closing pages of their reports, as the popular saying is, "Like darkness over the face of the great deep." The Comptroller of the Currency also expresses some solicitude that a foreign war may run counter to the policy of his Bureau; and he is, for the moment, discussing international law. The gigantic adaptability in this Government for every official to leave his desk and rush to the rescue at the general breach can be seen at present in all its perfection.

THE FEELING AT HEADQUARTERS.

The fact that Admiral Porter and Gen. Sherman speak without enthusiasm on the probabilities of an invasion of Cuba leads to the criticism that comfortable quarters in Washington for several years have not been favorable to the growth of enterprise in those distinguished Commanders. Admiral Porter in particular has been lauding the condition of our navy and his services in its behalf since he received his promotion, but he is not much discouraged, and says freely that Spain is our superior at sea. He manifests unusual solicitude, for a sailor, in international law and the necessity for being scrupulous about disturbing neutrality, &c. Gen. Sherman also refers to the depleted condition of the regular army, but says nothing about volunteers.

INTEREST IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

The members of the foreign legations at the capital are watching the prospects of war with Spain with much interest, and, as far as known, every Minister is in sympathy with the United States and expectant of speedy hostilities. In some cases this feeling is believed to be as much a matter of disfavor to Castelar's Government in Spain as of friendship for Americans. Sir Edward Thornton has been at the State Department almost daily, as he has work on his hands arising out of the same episode.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS

are early in the field, and several applications were made to-day for transportation on the different war-ships. The New York papers have generally selected their correspondents from amongst the Southern journalists, who can stand the climate better, and are nearer the scene of hostilities.

#### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ITS AGENTS IN SPAIN AND THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is stated on official authority that the Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Madrid, the Consuls at Havana and Santiago, and Governor of Jamaica, that the Government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish Government and all concerned responsible for any additional executions of British subjects.

#### CUBAN BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The sale of Cuban bonds have been commenced in this city by an agent. They are sold at 25c on the dollar, and, as they bear 7 per cent interest, many prominent citizens are, either through the belief that the investment is a good one, or through a disposition to aid Cuba, purchasing freely.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The excitement on the Cuban question is almost at fever heat. A number of veterans are organizing a regiment to be offered the Government in case of a Spanish war.

IN CAMDEN,

many of the old veterans of the late war have signified a willingness to volunteer their services in case the Government needs them.

WORKINGMEN NOT FOR WAR.

At a meeting of workingmen yesterday, resolutions were passed favoring a mass meeting, in Independence Square; deprecating a foreign war; calling upon representatives in Congress to give their best efforts to the cause of relieving their constituents from the effects of the present financial disaster, and declaring that, come what may, they are determined not to starve under a plentiful table.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

READY TO ENLIST FOR THE WAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—I learned at the Executive office to-day that offers of troops to enlist in a war with Spain had been made to the Governor from various points in the State. All arms of the service were offered,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—It is proposed to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall very soon to express the feelings of Massachusetts people in the matter of the immediate and unconditional freedom of the slaves in Cuba, and to draw out all the old anti-slavery war-horses, Phillips, Garrison, Wilson, and Sumner, for a new fight with the old issue. It is suggested that Sumner be made the Chairman of the meeting, and that the Faneuil Hall ring be given to the speeches.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Much feeling is manifested in this city over the Cuban crisis, the universal opinion being that Spain should be punished. Offers to raise regiments have been received at the Executive Department from several prominent ex-soldiers of Indianapolis.

IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—An officer of the Cuban Junta is here, it is said, for the purpose of raising a colored regiment to assist in liberating the slaves on that isle.

SERVICES OFFERED.

An infantry company of sixty-five men, organized in this city, has tendered its services to Gov. Leslie in view of the prospective Spanish war. A meeting will be held on Tuesday night to secure further enlistments. A Federal veteran also offers to raise a regiment of 1,000 men.

#### FEELING IN CHICAGO.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS,

and the inhuman butchery of the crew and passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, has excited a deep feeling of indignation in Chicago, as well as in the country generally. As Chicago has among her citizens men who distinguished themselves as volunteers during the rebellion, whose martial ardor would be likely to be aroused by the prospect of a war with Spain, and whose opinion as soldiers is of some value, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE conversed with some of them yesterday, with the following result:

GEN. J. D. WEBSTER

was quite willing to be interviewed, and gave his views to the effect that, if the Virginius had any right to carry the United States flag, the Government must interfere, and most energetically. He did not know anything as to the manner of interference. The Government must demand complete satisfaction if the vessel was three miles from the Spanish shore, on the high seas, and outside Spanish jurisdiction. He deprecated anything like the annexation of Cuba to this country, as we had quite enough territory, and enough diverse elements in the population already. We would have no right to hold the island as a military province, and if we annexed it we should make a Territory of it. The disposition, habits, and thoughts of the inhabitants of the island were not in accord with ours,—they were incongruous. He would not agree to annexation, even if Cuba voted in favor of it, and he felt in the same way towards Mexico. He did not care to see a new element introduced into the population. It would only breed trouble. The negro population of the South would give trouble for a hundred years to come. It struck him as possible to make Cuba independent, her independence to be guaranteed by the United States, England, and France, though even that would be contrary to the genius of our institutions, as our policy was to hold our own territory independent, and to avoid outside entanglements. Reverting to the capture of the Virginius, the General thought our Government would demand the punishment of her captors and of the officers who directed the execution of the prisoners. If the Virginius had any right to carry our flag, that was the least satisfaction that could be demanded. The case was partially similar to the Mason and Slidell affair, only it was very much worse. Under the United States flag, if the vessel had a right to its protection, the deck of the vessel was the same as the soil of the country. He would regret anything that would prevent Spain from establishing a free government, and, however much he doubted Castelar's ability to establish such a government in Spain, he would not wish any obstacles put in his way. He did not think belligerent rights should be granted the Cuban rebels until they could maintain an open port, and carry their flag on the high seas. Mere feeling would impel him to say, grant belligerent rights, but, as a matter of international law, he could not say so until they had a port and flag of their own. Cuba was talked of as the "Key of the Gulf," but we could construct a canal across the Peninsula of Florida and have the key in our own pockets all the time for much less money than it would cost to capture Cuba. To retain Cuba, we would have to keep up a standing fleet and army, and become one of the fighting powers of the world. That was not our policy. Our navy was very inferior. It was badly off. It wanted to be renailed. We needed some kind of a standing navy, but not a standing army. A large number of our vessels were built as mere expedients in the haste of war. The monitors were good for harbor defense, but perhaps not for anything else. The construction and armament of navies was not well settled. They were problems the world was working at. The improvement of the torpedo system seemed to be the leading idea just now. Our navy was competent to take care of the ships in Spanish-American waters now, and there would hardly be time to get the more formidable vessels in Spain across the Atlantic, and some of the best were in the hands of the insurgents. There would be no trouble getting an army. Three snaps of the fingers would bring 100,000 men to the scratch. It would not be advisable to attempt to take Havana, which was strongly fortified, in front, but in reverse. The army could find a landing-place on the coast somewhere, and march through the country. The topography of the land would present serious obstacles to the progress of an army, but our forces could capture the island without delay or difficulty. The Cuban insurgents would sympathize with our arms at first. He had no idea England would try and get hold of Cuba, as England's policy was to hold her own. We could not permit any other European power to have Cuba. We could not permit any other European power but Spain to hold Cuba, any more than we could permit France to be on our flank in Mexico. Spain should either have Cuba or the island be independent. He was afraid, however, that, if we captured it, popular opinion would be in favor of holding it. There has always been a kind of filibustering spirit in our large cities. There was no second opinion as to the barbarity of the wholesale butchery perpetrated, and humanity called for interference that would forever put a stop to such bloody outrages. The Government must take strong grounds, and would undoubtedly do so. In case of war, infantry and light artillery would be most needed, as there would not be much room in the hilly regions of Cuba for cavalry work. It would be a contest of rifles.

COL. JAMES QUIRK,

who served four years in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and, with his two brothers, distinguished himself on the field of Lexington, was prepared to go in and clean out the Spaniards from Cuba. It would have to be done eventually, and might as well be done now as at any other time. Cuba would always be a nuisance until that was done. Geographically, the island belonged to the United States. The execution of 145 men as pirates, without even the formality of trial, was an outrage on humanity that should meet with condign punishment. American citizens should be protected in their rights in every clime, and the Government could not, and he believed would not, submit in this case to have its flag insulted with impunity and its citizens butchered in cold blood. To raise an army would be the easiest thing in the world. He believed he could raise an Irish regiment in this city in two weeks, mostly of old soldiers.

GEN. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH

was met by the reporter coming out of the Pacific Hotel, and, being informed that he was just the man the reporter wanted, he turned back to the hotel and gave his opinion freely, stating that it was possible the capture of that vessel was justified by the laws of war. Her previous history showed she was in the service of the insurgents, and when captured had on board arms and munitions of war intended to be used to overthrow Spanish authority on the island. The slaughter, however, was uncalled for and unnecessary, and it was time the murder that had been going on in that island was protested against by the civilized world. A statesman would ask if it was not time that some action be taken in the interest of humanity? As it was taking place on our border, and directly under our notice, we had a right to interfere. He did not want Cuba. He would like to see her independent. Incorporating her inhabitants with ours would be adding an element of weakness rather than strength. They were a dissimilar people in habits, customs, and


(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)

## THE COUNTY BOARD.

### Jim Stewart Preparing for Another Raid on the Treasury.

### When Every Other Person Is Working on Reduced Pay, He Asks for an Increase.

### Report of the Committee on Restoration of Records.

### A Bill Prepared for Submission to the Legislature.

The Board of County Commissioners held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon; present, Chairman Miller, and Commissioners Bogne, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Russell, and Singer.

A communication was received from certain parties asking for permission to exhibit a magic lantern in the Court House Square, which permission was granted.

A communication was received from Recorder Stewart asking for increased compensation for taking charge of, and recording abstracts, in compliance with instructions from the Board. Mr. Stewart gave the following reasons for asking for increased compensation: That he was personally responsible for the abstracts while in his possession; that he is also held accountable for all errors, and that, in case of the loss of an abstract, the owner would compel him to replace it.

Mr. Crawford called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Public Service, which was made last June, for making an additional compensation of $1,000 per year, and which was then laid upon the table. It was stated that abstracts had not been presented to the Recorder for copying to any amount, and Commissioner Clough moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This motion was then temporarily withdrawn to make way for a resolution to take from the table the report of the Committee on Public Service, which motion was carried. The legal question was then discussed as to whether any increase compensation could be paid to the Recorder, and the communication was finally referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report.

A communication was received from J. M. Marshall & Co., agents for the owners of Kentucky Block, protesting against the allowance of $1,500 for rental of rooms for the exhibition of the Court-House plans, and asking for a larger amount. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A number of bills were then referred, to the appropriate committees, and a report was made by the Committee on Judiciary adversely to admitting insane persons not paupers to the Insane Asylum temporarily without a bond, and recommending that the present rules be adhered to. Concurred in.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported back the application of Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, asking to have his fees fixed for extending the taxes of 1873. The Committee had conferred with the County Attorney, who filed his opinion to the effect that, in cases where the present Fee and Salary act did not fix any fees in counties of the third class (to which Cook County belongs), the old law would govern; and that there is not in the present law anything fixing the fees of the Clerk for extending taxes. The whole matter was again referred to the same Committee, with instructions to report the amount due for the services of the Clerk under the old law.

A number of bills, having been appropriately referred and found correct, were ordered paid. On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the sum of $3,000 was ordered to be paid to Joseph Pollak on account.

The report of the Special Committee on the Restoration of the Records was read by Commissioner Harrison, showing that the Committee had prepared a bill which they respectfully asked the Board to adopt, and to urge the Legislature to pass it, or a bill embodying the features thereof. Following is the bill:

*Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That whenever the record of deeds, and other instruments in writing relating to real estate, in any county, have been, or shall hereafter be partially destroyed by fire or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such county to cause the evidence of title so destroyed to be restored in the manner provided in this act.

SEC. 2. The County Attorney, if there be one in such county, or some other attorney appointed for such purpose by the County Board, shall present, on behalf of the county, a petition to the Circuit Court in said county, setting forth the facts in regard to the destruction of the records and the extent thereof. And if the Court shall be satisfied that substantial portions of the records of deeds, mortgages, maps, plats, and other instruments in writing relating to real estate have been destroyed or otherwise, it shall appoint three Commissioners, who shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law, and, if required by the Court, give bonds with security in such sums as may be directed, to be approved by the Court, for the faithful discharge of the duties of such office. The Court may remove any such Commissioner at all any vacancy. The County shall also appoint one or more attorneys at law to assist the Commissioners in the performance of their duties, and to act as counsel to them, who shall have his duties and powers defined by the Court in an order entered in said proceedings, which may be changed from time to time at the pleasure of the Court. The Court may also remove such attorneys and fill any vacancy.

SEC. 3. The County Board shall provide a suitable office for the Commissioners, and supply the same with furniture, books and stationery, and fix the salary or compensation of such Commissioners, attorneys, and clerks, and determine the number of clerks to be allowed to the Commissioners and attorneys, and shall pay such compensation and all other expenses by the Commissioners from the County Treasury.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners may select and appoint the clerks allowed them, and the attorneys, and remove them at pleasure, and may prescribe in such manner as they may choose the duties of such clerks. Said clerks shall take an oath to perform their duties faithfully.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners established under this act shall be styled the Commissioners of Land Titles in ——— County. As soon as said Commissioners are appointed and qualified they shall cause to be published in a daily newspaper having a general circulation in each of the cities of Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and in such newspaper published in such county, other than Cook and Sangamon, a notice, for thirty days successively, setting forth in general language the appointment of said Commissioners and the object of their appointment, and the time and place at which they will begin to examine claims to titles in such county, and any other facts which they may deem proper in the premises. The failure to publish such notice as required by this section shall not invalidate any of the proceedings under this act, but it shall be the duty of the Court and of the Commissioners to see that it is substantially complied with. The said Commission shall fix the time hereinbefore mentioned not less than three months after the first publication of said notice in such county and in Sangamon County.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners shall select, in such manner as they may choose, some newspaper published in such county in which all notices, subsequent to that mentioned in the preceding section, shall be published, and all other matter required by this act to be published. Such notices and other publication matter may, if deemed best by said Commissioners, be published by said newspaper in a separate sheet or sheets to be distributed with the regular sheet, such separate sheets to be headed "County Land-Title Sheet."

SEC. 7. If the records of plats, maps, or subdivisions of land have been, or may be, wholly or partially destroyed as aforesaid, the Commissioners may adopt any plats, maps, or subdivisions purporting to be copies thereof, or cause new surveys and new maps to be made so as to restore, as nearly as possible, those destroyed, and report their action to the Court, and, if approved by the Court, then such copies and the plats and maps shall thereafter be considered and shall have the same force and effect as the records thereof destroyed; but the original maps or a record thereof since the destruction thereof, as aforesaid, shall be deemed better evidence than the maps or plats so adopted by the Commissioners.

SEC. 8. The Commissioners shall cause to be made tract indices, showing all the tracts and parts of tracts, and all subdivisions in such county, and also individual indices. Such tract indices and such individual indices shall be open to public inspection under such rules as the Commissioners shall provide, which rules shall be approved by the Court.

SEC. 9. Every person having an interest in the title to any land in such county may present to said Commissioners a claim therefor in writing, or part writing and part printed matter, which shall set forth the chain of title to the property claimed so far as is known to the claimant, giving the dates of the several instruments, and the names of the parties thereto in such chain, if known, the description of the property, the name of the owner of the property at the time of the destruction of the records, and the occupant of the same at the present time, and also giving any other facts touching the title to the land claimed, as far as known to the claimant. And the claimant shall get all information possible, by a personal search, and such claimant shall allege in the claim presented that such effort has been made, and that all facts touching the title to the land claimed are stated in the claim, as far as is known to claimant. Such claims shall be verified by the oath of the claimant, or, if the claimant is a non-resident, by the oath of the claimant's authorized agent; or, if the claimant is a minor, by his guardian, or the authorized agent of such guardian, or if there is no guardian, by the next friend; or, if the claimant is insane, then by the conservator. When an agent of the claimant is better acquainted with the facts, the claim shall also be verified by such agent. When a claimant has, or can obtain, an abstract of title made before the destruction of the records, as aforesaid, in due course of business, he shall attach a copy thereof to the claim. The Commissioners shall prepare blank forms of claims for the use of claimants, and all the property claimed by one claimant may be included in a single claim.

SEC. 10. When a claim is presented it shall be numbered and filed, and the name of the claimant shall be entered in the individual index, and the number of the claim set opposite the same, and the name of the claimant shall be written in the tract index under each tract or part of tract claimed, with the character of interest claimed by such claimant, whether fee simple title, mortgage, estate for life or years, or otherwise.

SEC. 11. The mode of proceeding by said Commissioners shall be as follows: They shall fix upon some particular township, section, or subdivision thereof, and the time when they will examine the proofs of title to lots, pieces, or parcels of land therein, and shall advertise the same for not less than thirty days, and in like manner thereafter as to each particular section or subdivision thereof. At the time fixed, or such other time as they may adjourn to, the Commissioners shall examine the claims filed, and ascertain from oral and written evidence produced before them, or which they may be able to find themselves, the facts touching the title to every piece or parcel of land in such county. They may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and such Commissioners shall be authorized to administer an oath. They shall examine themselves that they have ascertained all the material facts as to every piece or parcel of land within their reach, or within the power of the claimants to produce. Such examination shall be made whether any claim be presented or not. All oral evidence shall be taken in writing and preserved, together with the documents received, or copies thereof. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, after getting all the evidence, to determine in whom the title to every lot, piece, or parcel of land was, at the time of the destruction of the records, as aforesaid, and the nature of every interest therein at such time, and to report such determination to the Court. Provided, however, that such Commissioners shall not determine as to the title when there are conflicting claims made in good faith; or, if there is no conflicting claim, and the claimant shall desire to have the property dropped from the list, and an order shall be procured from the Court to have the same omitted or dropped by the Commissioners. But the Court shall make such an order only when satisfied that the application is not made for fraudulent purposes. When any claim is presented by one of the Commissioners, it may be passed upon by the other two Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall report to the Court from time to time their determination as to the title of tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, but they shall not report any of the evidence produced beforethem unless ordered so to do by the Court.

SEC. 12. Exceptions may be taken to the report of the Commissioners, or any part thereof, which shall be heard and determined by the Court. When the Court shall be satisfied with the report as to any piece or parcel of land, or any number of them, orders may be entered from time to time confirming the same, and the Court shall have full power to render any order or judgment therein which, in the judgment, is required by the facts, and justice to the persons interested. Before any such final order shall be entered, due notice of the time when the Court will consider any particular report, or part thereof, shall be published at least ten days. The final decree shall be binding and conclusive upon all person, unless application be made within twelve months to vacate and set aside the same, which application shall be made within that time, and the party making the same shall satisfy the Court that he has some valid and just interest in the property which has not been protected, the Court shall enter an order allowing him to be heard in the same manner as if he had appeared before the decree had been entered; and, upon a final hearing, may vacate the decree as to such property, or modify the same as to justice may seem just.

SEC. 13. When such final decree shall be entered, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to cause to be written in the individual index opposite the name of the person in whose favor the decree is rendered, the date of the decree, the nature of the interest decreed, the description of the property, and the number of the claim, and in the tract index under the appropriate tract, piece, or parcel of land, the date of the decree, the nature of the interest decreed, the name of the person or persons in whose favor the decree is rendered, and the number of the claim; and thereafter it shall be the duty of the Recorder of such county to keep up such indices.

SEC. 14. All expenses under the proceedings of this act, except in cases contested as hereinbefore named before the Court, shall be paid out of the Treasury of such county.

SEC. 15. The Court shall have full power to make all orders in regard to the manner of conducting such proceedings and giving notice consistent with the provisions of this act.

Mr. Harrison expressed himself as under obligations to Messrs Rosenthal & Pence and W. C. Goudy for hints and advice in preparing the bill, and recommended a careful study of its provisions to the Commissioners. On motion, it was laid upon the table, and 500 copies were ordered printed.

The Board then adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday next.

## CORPORATION COUNSEL.

### How Judge McAllister's Ineligibility to Fill the Office Can be Overcome.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In view of the fact that Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, has been announced as the probable choice of Mayor-elect Colvin for Corporation Counsel, it may be well to inquire whether or not he is eligible to such appointment. A hurried examination of the statutes will, I think, show that he is clearly proven him ineligible. Sec. 1, act of 1863, makes the Corporation Counsel a member of the City Government, and the act of 1869 provides that he shall be appointed by the Council. Sec. 2 of the act of 1863 requires that all the electors *and appointee* officers of the city, mentioned in the act creating the office of Corporation Counsel, shall be voters in the city at the time of such election or appointment, and Sec. 13 of the act of 1869 fixes the qualifications of voters at the election of city officers the same as at general elections, and the Constitution makes a residence of ninety days in the county necessary. Sec. 18 of the act of 1863 by providing for filling vacancies occasioned in any elective or appointive office of the City Government, by removal from the county or city, necessarily assumes that no such office could be elected or appointed, unless at the time a resident and voter in the city. Judge McAllister is neither a resident of Chicago nor is he doing business here. All my business is in the city of Waukegan, in the adjoining County of Lake. However desirable his appointment as Corporation Counsel might be, it does not appear possible for him to hold the position with the provisions above referred to in force. Mr. Colvin should investigate this matter before making the appointment. CITIZEN.

A reporter waited upon Mr. M. F. Tuley, the present Corporation Counsel, yesterday, and, handing the above communication to him, asked his opinion.

"That is all correct in every particular," was his response, after perusing the paper. "The citations are quite correct."

"Then Judge McAllister is ineligible?" asked the reporter.

"As the case now stands," replied Mr. Tuley.

"Can he be made eligible?" continued the reporter.

"My opinion is," said Mr. Tuley, "that if he came to Chicago, and remained for ninety days in the county and thirty days in the city, he would be eligible for the appointment, because he would then be a voter in case of an election. The same applies to Jake Rehm. He is not eligible at present, being, as I understand a resident of Lake View,—the reason of his resigning the Police Commissionership some months ago."

Reporter—Do you know whether Judge McAllister intends to pursue the course you indicate?

Mr. Tuley—I understand it was his intention to remain here in any event.

Reporter—Will he have time to qualify by residence?

Mr. Tuley—The law is that the Mayor shall, on the second Monday in December, *or as soon thereafter as may be*, send in his appointments to the Common Council. He need not make the appointment, therefore, until the Judge is qualified. I wrote to Judge McAllister that I would make no opposition in the matter. When he was ready to step in, I would step out. I might resign, and the city might hire him until he was ready to be appointed. There need be no difficulty about the matter.

Reporter—The same would apply to Rehm, also?

Mr. Tuley—Certainly, I think so. He is a resident already of the county, and would only have to reside thirty days in the city.

### Extraordinary Case of Shamming Cholera.

An extraordinary case came under the notice of the Tyzeth, Liverpool, Guardiana, the other day. Application was made at the Work-House for the admission of a seaman suffering from the cholera. The quarantine officer had visited a ship named the Arabella in the river, and finding a man with cholera symptoms, ordered his removal to the hospital. The man was taken to the Southern Hospital, where a doctor certified him suffering from diarrhea, vomiting, and collapse. The cholera van was sent for him, and elaborate preparations were made at the Work-House for his reception, and for disinfecting his clothing. He was received into the infected ward in the evening, but next morning he had quite recovered. The suspicions of the medical men were aroused, and it was discovered that the fellow had been shamming cholera. He did not wish to sail in the ship, and therefore took 4p enormous dose of salts, which produced the symptoms described.

## CUBA.

### The Military Situation in the Island.

### 80,000 Troops Lost and $120,000,000 Expended in Trying to Suppress the Insurrection.

### The Country in a State of General Insolvency.

### Condition of the Naval Forces of the United States.

#### The Military Situation in Cuba.

*From the New York World, Nov. 15.*

The Cubans claim either to hold or to control from one-half to two-thirds of their island, to wit, the States of of Las (Cinco) Villas, Camaguey, and Oriente. These departments have a population, according to the census of 1867, of 562,528, nearly half the entire population of Cuba. But while the Cubans make the claim of holding the country districts of these States it is equally true that, with few notable exceptions, the Spaniards hold all the cities and towns situated therein. In a few words, therefore, the situation may be stated as this: The Spaniards occupy the towns throughout the insurrectionary district, and rarely, if ever, advance more than a few hours' march from them in any direction, while the Cuban forces are scattered throughout the eastern half of the island, with little or no military system among them, and maintaining possession of all the regions removed from the coast, and from the towns and fortified places along the traveled roads, where the Spaniards are in force. The population of the towns which the Spaniards occupy in the three States named above is 323,000, which must be deducted from the total of 562,528. Col. de Queralta, late Inspector-General of the Cuban army, who is at present in this city, places the effective force of the revolutionists at between 12,000 and 13,000. He gives the following figures: District of Bayamo, Gen. Gabriel Cespedes commanding, 1,800 soldiers and the same number of macheteros; district of Holguin, Gen. Manuel Calvan commanding, 1,200 soldiers and 250 machateros; district of Las Tunas, Gen. Vicente Garcia, 600 soldiers; district of Camaguey, Gen. Maximo Gomez, 2,500 men; district of Guantanamo, Cuba, and Marco, Gen. F. Penes commanding, 2,500 soldiers and about the same number of men armed with the machete. The machateros are composed of the negroes recruited from the plantations of which the revolutionists obtain possession as the war progresses.

Since the outbreak of the revolution, in 1868, up to the close of 1870, according to the official statements of Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister at Madrid, Spain had put into the field in Cuba nearly 120,000 men. Since then probably 50,000 more had been sent, and what is now left by the accidents of war—death in the field and in the hospital—numbers perhaps 70,000 regulars. This force is maintained chiefly in the large towns, in fortified encampments, and in guarding the coast. Late reports show that some of them are thus distributed: In Camaguey, 8,000; in Santiago de Cuba, 3,000; in Las Tunas, about 5,000; in Havana, about 20,000.

An important element in the military situation in Cuba is the body known as the Spanish volunteers. They are organized in all the large towns, and are especially strong in Havana, where their battalions are to the Captain-General what the prætorian guard was to many of the Roman Emperors. Numerically as strong as, if not stronger than, the regular forces, equipped and armed at the expense of Spain, they never fight, but, by their savage advice and intimidations, dictate a sanguinary policy. Every Captain-General who has been in Cuba since the commencement of the war has fallen under their evil influence. They are composed almost altogether of Spanish residents of the island—shopkeepers, Spanish officials, and the like—whose ferocious hatred of the Cuban cause is easily accounted for. They know that with the success of the revolutionists, they would be compelled to flee the island, from which they have long drawn a comfortable revenue.

The Cuban army is commanded by Gen. Calisto Garcia, and is divided into seventeen brigades, each under the command of a Brigadier-General. A Government powder, ball, and torpedo manufactory, and two sub-manufactories of the same, are in operation. These works are said to turn out daily between 200 and 400 pounds of powder, the powder being manufactured from powder round in caves. About 4,000 of the Cuban soldiers are armed with Remington and other rifles. A few old iron pieces and hide-guns constitute the "artillery of the revolutionists. Col. de Queralta says that they have also two heavy siege guns, but the only use to which they have been put so far, is to be buried in the ground away from the reach of the enemy.

Politically, the Republic of Cuba, as the Government of President Carlos M. Cespedes is called, is divided into ten States. The district in which the President has authority is, however, as may be judged from the foregoing, very limited. President Cespedes has a Cabinet appointed, and laws are made by a Congress composed of twenty Senators and thirty-eight Representatives, one for each district.

#### The Pecuniary Condition of Cuba—A State of General Insolvency.

*Washington (Nov. 14) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.*

A gentleman of large intelligence and wide experience in Cuban affairs has lately returned from the island, after traveling in a business capacity over nearly the entire area, except the insurrectionary portion, but including the principal cities. He says that all business in the island is in a frightful condition, and that everything is humbug. The sugar interest has lost immensely on account of low prices and the many failures. The loss of sugar merchants and dealers has been fully 25 per cent, and even without monetary troubles in the United States, would have caused the failure of many of the heaviest operators in Havana. This gentleman says that, coming as this loss did, with the panic in the United States, the result is that there is hardly a solvent mercantile house on the island. The price of exchange on New York and London being 65 to 85 per cent, a large proportion of the capital invested in banks and banking interests has been absorbed. The Spanish Bank of Havana has a circulation of $70,000,000, based on a cash capital of but $8,000,000. Forty millions of the circulation of the bank represents the amount due the bank by the Cuban Government. This $40,000,000, the gentlemen asserts, has been absorbed in the expenses incurred in putting down what the Spanish will not admit is a war, but still insists is nothing but an insignificant insurrection in the mountains. The $40,000,000 represents only about a third of the actual debt of the island.

The gentleman referred to says that the records will show that Spain has lost 80,000 troops within the last five years, and expended about 130 millions of money. This enormous drain upon the energies and wealth of the people has almost impoverished the island, and bankruptcy stares every one in the face. Their last source of revenue they cling to with a death grip. The Spanish Casino has decreed that it will not give up the institution of Slavery until it can do so without pecuniary loss, which means it will not execute any decree of emancipation from Madrid for the next generation. The President of the Casino Club, a descendant of a noted pirate, and the largest slaveholder on the island, his wealth being estimated at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, has been heard to say that the execution of the decree of emancipation could be carried out only by the burning of every sugar plantation on the island and the utter destruction of all that makes Cuba valuable to Spain or a source of envy to other great nations.

#### Rejoicings of the Volunteers at Havana.

*From the New York Tribune, Nov. 15.*

Our reporter had an interview, at the rooms of M. H. Alberger at the St. James, last evening, with Gen. Oscar V. Dayton, who left Havana on Nov. 8, and was present during the carnival which followed the first and second butcheries. He said that the news came on the day of the arrival of the Captain-General; that the Volunteers were wild with excitement; that his quarters were with a friend at the hotel San Carlos; and that, while admonished that his life would be in peril if it were known by the Volunteers that he was an American, he was enabled to overlook from the balcony the entire scene of rejoicing. All the streets, he observed, were decorated with Spanish colors—red, white, and red—and extending from one side to the other, overhead, and the Volunteers marched back and forth maddened with liquor, the bands playing the national airs. He said that the air rang with their curses upon Americans; that these demonstrations continued for three days, constantly increasing in their madness, and that during this carnival he did not consider it safe to venture into the streets. He said the constant threat was that they would get rid of the "pirates," as they were called, before there was a chance for interference. He related the following incident as illustrating the desperation with which the patriots fight. The Volunteers demanded of an acquaintance of his an ox for a barbecue, on the eve of one of their battles with the Cubans; but when the fight was over, so great had been the slaughter of the Spanish troops that there were none left able to indulge in the feast, and the ox remained unconsumed.

#### Our Naval Force—Interview with Chief-of-Construction Bureau Hanscom—The Guns, Tonnage, and Condition of Many of Our Vessels.

*From the New York World, Nov. 15.*

The writer called yesterday upon Mr. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, who expressed his willingness to use any information in his power.

"The first vessels on the list," said he, "are wooden vessels; about the iron-clads I can say but little. The Colorado is a fine wooden frigate, first-rate, of 4,700 tons displacement, screw propulsion, 45 guns of large calibre; is here in New York, having lately returned from the Asiatic squadron, but can be got ready for sea in about forty days. Her battery consists of 9-inch and 15-inch guns, and the crew required would be 575 in number. The Franklin, the second on the list, is a larger vessel, being nearly 5,170 tons displacement. She carries a very heavy battery of 45 guns, 9 and 11-inch calibre, and would require a crew of 650 men to man her. She is lying at Boston, and could be got ready for service inside of twenty days. The Minnesota is a twin sister of the Colorado, her appointments, tonnage, and number and calibre of guns being identical with the Colorado. The Minnesota is lying at our yard here, and could be fitted out for service in forty days. The Wabash, the fourth of our first-rates, is now the flag-ship of the European squadron, and is, I think, in the Mediterranean Sea. She is a well-built ship, in good order, screw propulsion, 4,650 tons displacement, and has a battery of 45 guns of the same calibre as the others. Her crew numbers 575 men, and she is ready for any service. All the above four vessels are well-built, staunch, and able to cope with anything of their class. They have an average speed of 10 to 12 knots. We now come to the second-rates, as we call them—vessels of smaller tonnage, but armed with 9-inch and 11-inch guns. It would here say that we have always put guns of the latter calibre where it was practicable, as frequent trials have shown that an 11-inch gun will do more damage at 2,000 yards than a 9-inch at 500 yards. The Nevada, the first on our list, has just been sold. The Connecticut is on the stocks at Boston, and would take a year to complete. The Florida, screw, 21 9-inch guns and 2 11-inch guns, is lying in ordinary at our yard here, but requires very extensive repairs, and hence cannot be counted as of any use at present. The Iowa is a very fast vessel, but she is so filled up with machinery that she would not be able to carry much else in the way of armament and provisions for an extensive trip. Her nominal armament is 21 9-inch guns and 11-inch guns. The crew of these second-rates vary from 225 to 275 men, those carrying over 21 guns requiring the larger number. The Iowa is laid up at Boston, but could not be counted on from the reason I have mentioned. The Tennessee is a good vessel, live-oak frame, is 4,220 tons displacement, and carries a battery of 21 9-inch and 2 11-inch guns. She is now in the yard of John Roach in New York City, having her engines put in. She could be ready for sea in about ninety days. The time I mention is that of ordinary work; double gangs would, of course, make a considerable difference. The Antietam is on the stocks at Philadelphia, but little has been done to her. The California is a screw steamer of 650 tons, was lately flag-ship in the North Pacific, has a battery of 21 9-inch guns, but is entirely unfit for active service. The Delaware, a twin-sister of the California, has been lately used at Quarantine in the harbor of New York, but was brought to-day to the yard. She needs very extensive repairs, and could not be made ready for some months. The Illinois is lying at Portsmouth in an unfinished condition, work having been entirely suspended on her. The Java was begun in 1865, but work was entirely suspended on her after the close of the war, and she is now on the stocks in our yard. The above two vessels, if they are completed, will be 4,000 tons displacement, and will carry batteries of twenty-one nine-inch guns. The New York is a vessel of the same class as the above, and is on the stocks in our yard. She has a live-oak frame, and would make a good, serviceable vessel if completed. The Pennsylvania, another vessel of the same class, is on the stocks at Boston, but her frame and timbers have rotted to such an extent as to make it entirely useless to complete her. The Susquehanna, now lying in ordinary at this harbor, is a screw steamer of 3,980 tons, and has an armament of twenty-one nine-inch and two eleven-inch guns, but is entirely used up, and could not be counted on for active warfare. The Lancaster is a fine vessel, moderately fast, and would make a good flag-ship, if employed on the South Atlantic station as flag-ship, and is ready for any work, being in every particular an excellent vessel. She is of 3,250 tons displacement and 2,120 tons (naval tonnage). She carries a heavy battery of 22 guns, and is fitted out for a long cruise. Her guns are 9 and 11-inch calibre. The Brooklyn is another of the very few vessels we can depend upon. She is now lying at the Boston Navy-Yard, and I think would be ready to sail to-morrow. She is of the same class and character as the Lancaster. She is lately returned from the European squadron, and has been at Boston undergoing some slight repairs, which are now finished. She is of 3,000 tons (naval tonnage) and 3,000 tons displacement; has good engines. She has an armament of 20 9 and 11-inch guns and carries a crew of 225 men. The Pensacola is a fac simile of the Brooklyn, and a good vessel, moderately fast, and carries an armament of the same class as the Brooklyn. She is now the flag-ship of the South Pacific squadron, but where she is at present I do not know. The Hartford is a fair vessel, but is at present in the Asiatic squadron, and could not be easily recalled. She is of 2,000 tons (naval) and 2,900 displacement, and carries a battery of 18 guns, 9 and 11-inch calibre. The Richmond is a very fair vessel of her class, and is in good condition. She is armed with 15 guns of heavy calibre, and is cruising in the North Atlantic. The Congress is an excellent vessel of her class, of fair speed. She is of 3,050 tons displacement and carries a battery of 16 guns of the same calibre as the others. She is now in European waters, and is fully prepared to give a good account of herself. The Severn, a screw frigate of the second-rate, carries an armament of 15 guns, and is of 3,050 tons displacement. She is now in ordinary at Boston, but is entirely unfit for service. The Worcester, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Green, is in the North Atlantic squadron. She is considered a good vessel, is well built, and is moderately fast. She is of 2,000 tons (naval) burden, and carries a battery of 15 9 and 11-inch guns. She is well manned and fitted out. The Powhattan is the only vessel of her class that is in these waters. She is a side-wheeler of 3,980 tons displacement, and carries a battery of 17 heavy guns. She is, I consider, a good vessel, serviceable, and well fitted up. She is at present on duty in the North Atlantic. The Saranac is in the North Pacific. She is a good staunch vessel, side-wheeler, of 1,238 naval tonnage, and carries a battery of 11 guns and a crew about 150 in number. The Alaska, Benicia, Omaha, and Plymouth are sister ships. They are each of 1,122 tons (naval), and 2,400 tons displacement, and carry batteries of 12 guns each. They are all in good and seaworthy condition, and are considered first-rate vessels of their class. They are stationed as follows: The Alaska on the European squadron, the Benicia on the North Pacific, and the Omaha on the South Pacific squadron. The Lackawanna is on the Asiatic squadron and is therefore of no use in the present emergency. She is a first-class vessel, of 1,026 naval tonnage, and carries a battery of 10 heavy guns. The Ticonderoga is another vessel of the same class. She is stanch and seaworthy, and well built of good materials. She carries a battery of 11 guns, is of 1,019 naval tonnage, and belongs at present to the South Atlantic squadron. The Canandaigua is also in good condition, carries a battery of 10 guns and is of 855 naval tons, and 2,130 tons displacement, and is in the North Atlantic squadron. The Monongahela has been laid up for repairs at Portsmouth, N. H. Her repairs are finished and she is now at Newport ready for service. She is an excellent vessel, well built, and in good condition. She carries a battery of 11 9 and 11-inch guns, and is of 3,100 tons displacement. She is in European waters at present. The Juniata is a screw steamer of the third rate and has, as you well know, lately returned from a cruise in the Arctic seas. She is, when ready for service, a fair vessel of her class. She is lying at present at our yard here, and requires considerable fitting up. She is of 828 naval tons and 1,900 tons displacement, and carries a battery of 8 guns. The Oneipee, which has just sailed, is a screw steamer of 926 tons. She is a good vessel and in good condition, her repairs being only just finished. She carries a battery of 8 guns. Quinnebaug, Swatara, and Galena are now being thoroughly rebuilt at the Philadelphia, New York, and Norfolk Navy-Yards respectively. It would take nearly four months to finish them. but when finished they would be first-class vessels in every respect. They are each of 910 tons (naval) and 1,840 tons displacement, and would carry a battery of 7 guns of heavy calibre. The Dakot is lying in ordinary at Mare Island, Cal., and needs extensive repairs. She is of 1,550 tons displacement and carries a battery of 7 guns. The Iroquois is a good vessel of 695 (naval) tons, with a battery of 6 guns. She is at present on the Asiatic station. The Kearsarge—the hero of the Alabama fight—is a fine vessel, and has been for some time at Mare Island undergoing a thorough overhauling. She is of 1,550 tons displacement, and carries a battery of six guns. She has not yet left Mare Island, and will probably be ordered home. The Wachusett is also a fine vessel of her class. She is of the same tonnage and carries the same battery as the Kearsarge, and belongs to the European squadron. The Mohican, of six guns and 671 tons (naval), is repairing at Mare Island. She is in fair condition, but would require over ninety days to complete her repairs. The Tuscarora and Wyoming are vessels of the same type as regards construction and tonnage, and carry batteries of six guns. The former is on the South Pacific station, and the latter cruising in the North Atlantic. They are ready for service, and in good condition. The Nantasket is laid up in ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H., and is completely played out. The Narragansett, a screw steamer in fair condition, of 506 naval tons and 1,235 displacement, carries five guns, and is on surveying duty in the Pacific. The Resaca is another specimen of the fate of poorly-built ships. She is at Mare Island, Cal., slowly rotting to pieces. The Ashnelot and Monocacy are iron paddle-wheel vessels, well built, and in good condition and moderately fast. They are both on the Asiatic station, in the squadron under Rear-Admiral Jenkins. They are of 1,370 tons displacement and carry each six guns of heavy calibre. The Kansas, which belonged to the Nicaragua expedition, and has just sailed for the Pacific, has been already described fully in the columns of your paper. The Nipsic, in the North Atlantic squadron, and the Saco, in the Asiatic, are smaller vessels than I have previously mentioned. They are good of their class and are of 900 tons displacement each, and carry three heavy guns. The Nyack, of the same class as regards tonnage and armament, is at Mare Island in ordinary, and is not worth fitting up. The Shawmut, another vessel of the same tonnage and build, is in the North Atlantic squadron, is armed with three heavy guns, and is an iron vessel of 900 tons displacement and a serviceable steamer. The Yantic, a sister vessel of the Shawmut and a good craft, is with the Asiatic squadron. The fourth-raies consist of the Frolic, the flagship of Admiral Rowan at this port, 1,300 tons displacement, and carries a battery of eight howitzers. The Palos, the only other armed steamer owned by the Government, is in the Asiatic squadron. She is a well-built iron vessel of 420 tons displacement, and carries a battery of six guns."

"Are none of the sailing vessels in active service?"

"But one or two of them, and in the present days of steam they would be of but little use. They are used simply for receiving-vessels and gunning-practice. There are one or two fine vessels among them, notably the Vandalia, a fine frigate of the second class, now being built at Boston. She carries twelve guns of heavy calibre, and is a well-built, serviceable craft of 910 tons (naval), and 1,840 tons displacement."

"Can you give me any information as to the condition of the iron-clads?"

"But little, as they are somewhat beyond my province. The Dictator, one of the most powerful monitors we have, is lying at New London, and an officer will be sent to-morrow to see what is to be done to fit her up. She carries two 15-inch guns, and is of 1,750 tons. The Sangus, one of the smaller vessels, is at Key West, and is in good condition. She carries the same armament as the Dictator. The Manhattan and Mahopac, each of two guns (15-inch) and of 550 tons burden, will go into commission next week, on the 17th and 20th respectively. They have been lately repaired, and are in good condition. This is all I can give you about these vessels."

### "GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The Rev. Dr. Chapin is reported as having said, in his late sermon in Aiken's Theatre, that Christianity is too often "maintained as a form rather than as a conviction;" and that it is "largely accepted in the spirit that is much more ready to talk Gospel than to practice it,—a spirit that might be quite willing to put the name of the Divine Author and Founder into the Constitution of the United States or any other political document, and yet remain, as before, uninfluenced by its light and regardless of its conditions."

That there is a spirit of formalism in religion is a fact so universally admitted as to make its annunciation a mere truism; but the reverend gentleman's illustration is peculiarly inapropos. True, there might be a spirit willing to put the name of God into the Constitution, and regardless of the conditions of Christianity, but we have no evidence of its existence; and, in a field so full of live foes, it is unworthy of Dr. Chapin to set up a straw image in order to demolish it.

The only spirit in this land which could reasonably be suspected of a willingness to put the name of the Divine Author of Christianity into the Constitution is that represented by an association calling itself National Reform, of which Felix Brunot, Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance, is President, and which embraces tens of thousands of members who are scattered over all parts of the Union, and are principally clergymen and others noted for practical piety. To select this society, by naming the specialty for which it is universally known, and making it stand for that spirit which is uninfluenced by the light of Christianity, certainly has been a slip rather than a deliberate purpose. Dr. Chapin is not the right man to take so narrow a view of the work of any class of laborers in the great vineyard of the Master, and is singularly unlike himself when he attributes an unworthy motive where a better one might be inferred.

By what other means than that of awakening a majority of the people of the United States to a sense of their religious duties, could any one hope to procure a religious amendment to the Constitution? It is by infusing the spirit of Christianity into the popular mind that these men hope to insert its form in our fundamental law.

National Reformers claim that Constitutions are not made, but grow; that they are the highest and most authoritative expression of the character of the people who live under them; and that a Christian people should have a Christian Constitution; if they are but nominally Christian, their Constitution should be nominally Christian; and that, whatever their character is, they should openly and formally declare it. This demand is on the principle which requires an American ship to sail under an American flag. If a majority of the people of the United States believe in God and Christ, and the Bible as the rule of action, they ought to say so in that document by which their character is known to the world.

If we are a Christian people, we ought to have a Christian Government; and if we are not, we should stop all our Fourth-of-July parade and pretense of living what we are not. If, as a nation, we owe our existence and allegiance to God, we ought, as a nation, to say so in the most formal and unmistakable manner. If we owe Him no allegiance, why did and do we insult Him by prating about our national sins and repentance? Why did we go to Him in our hour of peril, if we decline to be known by His name in the day of our prosperity?

Is the Divine Author and Founder of Christianity to us what the Shark-God is to the Sandwich Island convert,—the power to which we apply in a storm, while Vox Populi is our fair-weather deity?

All these questions, and many more, underlie that of "putting the name of God into the Constitution of the United States." From the way in which this purpose is generally spoken of, one might infer that some one proposed to write the name on several small scraps of paper, cover these on both sides with wet mucilage, and blow them against the face of the Constitution, and then fold it up and return it to its pigeon-hole. One might also infer that the proposition to put it there in any way was an unheard-of act of despotism and blind bigotry; whereas those engaged in this movement, of all men, are those least likely to attach any cabalistic virtue to the name of the Deity, and would be among the last to interfere with rights of conscience. They aim to teach this people that we owe to God our existence, not only as individuals, but as a nation, and that to Him we are indebted for every good thing, for civil government as much as for daily bread. They want to teach this people, first, to feel these great, fundamental truths; then to express them in their fundamental law, just as a man who meant to be honest would give his note, finding himself to meet an obligation. Experience proves that men are more likely to obey any or every precept of the moral law when, by some personal, voluntary act, they have bound themselves by it or them. If it were not so, church membership, and all other voluntary recognitions of duty, either to God or our fellow-man, would be useless or worse. A nation is but an aggregate of men, and what is good for the individual is good for the mass.

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## THE COURTS.

### Rules of Practice in the United States Courts.

### Bill to Set Aside a Sale---Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

### Notes from All the Courts---To-Day's Call in the Circuit Court.

In the case of Kane against the propeller City of New York, lately decided by Judge Drummond, the respondent prayed an appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court, giving a bond, but neglected to perfect his appeal. Judge Drummond held in his decision that the libellant (the appellee) had a right to perfect the appeal, and, upon a hearing ex parte, have the decree of the lower court affirmed, with 10 per cent damages. In appeals in chancery or admiralty cases, the appellant should furnish the Clerk with a certificate of evidence signed by the Judge who tried the case in the court below, and Judge Drummond has laid down the rule that, unless such certificate is furnished, the Clerk may refuse to make up the record for the appellant.

THE HOWELL CASE.

Mr. Dexter has not yet by any means reached the bottom of his strong box, and the defense appear to be just getting warmed up. Yesterday more depositions were read and oral evidence given to show that the machinery, when first put in the building, was not worth anwhere the amount for which it was insured. Very little interest seems to be taken in the trial outside of the parties and witnesses thereto, scarcely a dozen spectators being present at one time yesterday.

BILL TO SET ASIDE SALE.

Alice Maxwell, of Iowa, filed a bill in the United States Court yesterday against Dennis Goodyear, Charles W. Marsh, William W. Marsh, James L. Greenfield, and John Palm, of DeKalb County. Complainant alleges that in 1850 one Joseph Bundy conveyed to Betsey L. Goodyear, her mother, the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15, and Lots 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, of Sec. 23, 38, 3. Complainant's mother subsequently died, leaving her the sole heir, and she is entitled to the estate. Dennis Goodyear, pretending to act as administrator, took charge of the property, paid the amount due to Bundy, and sold some of it to part of the defendants, who resold to the others. Complainant therefore asks an account of the rents and profits of the estate, that the deeds of her father or any one else pretending to convey the title thereto may be declared void, and the property be vested in her, free from all cloud or incumbrance.

BILL TO ESTABLISH A WILL.

Valentine C. Turner and John B. Turner filed a bill against Adaline W. Turner, Elizabeth J. Whitney, Martha A. Rumsey, and Julian S. Rumsey, Theodore A. Turner, and Henry A. Turner, George Turner, Frank Turner, William C. Turner, John B. Turner, and Bethana Turner, heirs-at-law of John B. Turner. Plaintiffs allege that John B. Turner died in 1871, leaving a will, which was afterwards proved, and plaintiffs were appointed executors. The will and probate were destroyed by the fire, and the bill is to establish the copy attached to the will as a true copy of the original.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Robert E. Jenkins and John F. Stafford, as Assignees of Hubert Grommes and Nathan A. Frankel, commenced suit in trover against the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies, laying damages at $3,000.

Joel D. Harvey, as Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, brought suits against Bernard G. Caulfield for $8,000; against Cornelius B. Field for $1,500; against Michael F. Casey for $600, and against Winchester Hall claiming $10,000.

William N. Whiting, Jerome Fassler, and Oliver S. Kelly filed a bill against Henry Burman, Charles P. Gronberg, Henry Rust, and John Esch, for an alleged infringement of patent. Complainants allege that George C. Dolph was the inventor of certain improvements in mowing-machines, for which he, in 1857, obtained a patent. Complainants subsequently bought his rights, the patent having been extended, and they are now selling said improvements. They allege that defendants have been infringing on their rights, and ask an account and injunction.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of Goshorn, Fontayne & Co., against whom a petition was filed last Friday, an order for the examination of the debtors was made.

In the case of Henry Krauel, an order of dismissal was entered unless objections be filed in ten days, and the warrant vacated.

The denial of Selig Lebrecht was withdrawn and he adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 17, 1873.

In the case of S. Steckle, an order was entered that the proceedings be dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

The Assignee's report of sale in the case of D. J. Mitchell was filed and ordered to be confirmed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

A rule was issued on Henry Liebenstein and Joseph Spiegel to show cause why they should not pay over about $9,000 alleged to have been received by them as the proceeds of sales made since their adjudication. The rule is returnable in five days after service thereof.

Hugh Hardman, of New York, filed a petition against Ferdinand C. Lighte and William F. Johnson, music dealers, claiming $2,861.50 due him on four notes and a book account, which notes were given for pianos sold to them at different periods. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Nov. 28, 1873.

Patrick Towle and John Roper filed a petition last Friday, against W. T. Ireson, which was suppressed for service. Petitioners claim $460 due on their promissory notes, and allege as acts of bankruptcy the allowing of his property to be taken on legal process, and giving warrants to confess judgment. A rule to show and provisional warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Nov. 25.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of a petition for the construction of a drain in the Town of Cicero, it was ordered that all persons having objections to the confirmation of the assessment roll shall file the same by Wednesday morning next, the 19th.

Richard T. Atkins was brought up under the Fraudulent Debtors act, filed a schedule of his property, which was declared exempt, and he discharged.

The final account of the guardian of Mary Ann Thiesing was filed and approved, the minor of age, was present in court, and the guardian discharged.

William H. Holden was appointed conservator of the person and estate of Joseph H. Butler, under a bond of $5,000.

In the matter of the Village of Hyde Park, it was ordered that all persons having objections to the confirmation of assessment rolls Nos. 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 23 shall file the same by Wednesday, Nov. 19, and to assessment rolls Nos. 7, 20, and 22, shall file objections by Monday, Nov. 24, at 10 a. m.

John A. Henderson was appointed administrator of the estate of Phoebe H. McGrath, under a bond for $1,600.

In the matter of the City of Chicago, it was ordered that all parties having objections to the confirmation of assessment rolls Nos. 221, 240, 244, 249, and 287 file the same by Wednesday morning next, at 10 a. m.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Edward H. Peer was tried for keeping a lewd house, and acquitted.

The case of Martin Tromka, Andrew Deckus, and Gregor Dlubata, indicted for riot, is on trial.

The case of David Cowan and Edward J. Hill, and William Spalding, indicted for the larceny of a diamond pin and studs, is on the call for to-day.

The case of John McKelvey, indicted for the murder of Alex. Morrison, is set for to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Zacharias Saveland filed an an affidavit yesterday for an attachment against John Green, claiming that defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $1,458.45, for breaking a contract to carry some grain to Buffalo.

Edward Ely commenced an action in debt for $10,000 against Henry Brinkworth for damages for a broken contract.

A suit in assumpsit was commenced by Oscar Skinner and Amos G. Locke against Samuel S. Gardner for $1,000.

Erasmus D. Whiting brought suit against Chauncey N. Shipman and Watson B. Rockwell for $4,000.

John P. Lenz brought suit in replevin against the Sheriff, T. M. Bradley, to recover $1,000 worth of brick.

An action was begun by William Stevens against Herman L. Huntington for $1,000.

[illegible] and George [illegible] filed a præcipe in assumpsit against William H. Davis for $3,000.

Zacharias Saveland filed an affidavit for attachment against John Kidderhouse to recover $1,978.17 for a broken contract.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Thomas W. Ferry and Edward P. Ferry entered up judgment by confession against Frederick Rane for $1,160.66, and filed an affidavit for garnishee process against Peter Caldwell, James Corcoran, H. Sabine, and —— Oswall.

THE CALL.

Judge Zane will call Nos. 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41.

Judge Gary's call is 96 to 101, 103 to 108, 110, 111, and 113 to 118.

Judge Rogers' call is 1,387 to 1,409, except 1,393, 1,389, 1,396, 1,397, and 1,399.

Judge Booth will call from 168 to 180.

Judge Tree's call will be 626 and 1,101.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### An Army of Applicants Besieging Mr. Colvin.

### Interview of an Aldermanic Committee with Him---Hickey Disappointed.

### He Declines to Pledge Himself---The Contest for the City Clerkship.

The Cuban question is not an absorbing topic to the politicians who are seeking office under the incoming Administration. They don't care a fig for Cuba, and when any one speaks to them of the butchery of the crew of the Virginius, they say, "Oh, yes; but what do you think of my chances for City Sealer," or City Clerk, or Gas Inspector, or Supervisor of Oil, or Fish-Smeller, as the case may be. The candidates for Fish-Smeller, for instance, would be perfectly willing that all the Cubans in the world should be killed by the Spaniards, or by any one else, so long as they enjoyed the emoluments derived from passing verdicts on the quality of fish. The candidates generally are a mercenary lot, and all the nobler sentiments of their natures are held in abeyance by their ambition, so that Cuba receives no sympathy from them. Cuba is none the worse for that. While the country is somewhat exercised over the possibility of war, the candidates run after the Aldermen and after Mayor Colvin, begging them to do something for them, urging their claims on the ground of having peddled tickets, or of having been an officer of a Ward Club, or of the Liquor League. By all accounts, these recommendations have but little weight with Mr. Colvin, and he will be apt to make his selections without regard to such doubtful indorsements. The Mayor will have names enough to choose from, and, after he makes his selections, there will be enough disappointed men left to capture Cuba if it be necessary, and what better use can they make of themselves than to get killed on some glorious field, and be buried with their sorrows in that tropical clime where the odor of fine tobacco forever fills the air? One hundred and thirty-five applicants for City Sealer filed their petitions up to Saturday last, and the cry is, still they come. For some of the other offices there are as many aspirants.

The Committee of Aldermen appointed at the Hatch House caucus on Saturday night, to wait on Mr. Colvin, performed their duty yesterday. Pete Mahr was there, and Tom Foley was there, and so were Mr. O'Brien, Mr. White, and another. The confabulation was very secret. When these great men get together to deliberate on weighty matters, they feel their importance; so when they came out from the Mayor yesterday they looked wise as owls, and grinned idiotically when questioned as to what took place. They had "fixed" everything, they said, when in fact they had "fixed" nothing, as Mr. Colvin wasn't in a humor to be "fixed" or dictated to by any such crowd. Pete Mahr, in his broken English, plead until the tears coursed down his nose; Tom Foley was pathetic, White spoke in the name of the Eleventh Ward, and the other two did their best to get a promise that the twenty-two should be permitted to nominate the minor officers. It was no go, however. Mr. Colvin was firm and dignified, and declined to give himself away, and the Committee retired to console themselves with beer. It was also determined to hold another caucus at Corcoran's tavern this evening, and arrange to "fix" things in spite of Mr. Colvin or any other man. This meeting is a secret. No one knows anything about it but the twenty-two,—at least so they imagine.

No sooner had the Committee left the presence of Mr. Colvin than Mike Hickey bounced in, and requested His Honor to appoint him Superintendent of Police. Mr. Colvin simply refused, and intimated that Mr. Hickey need expect no consideration from the new administration. This was a sad blow to the ex-Captain, who worked during the campaign expecting to be rewarded with the office. He reported his failure to his friends, and last night there was wailing and gnashing of teeth at McGarry's saloon. Hickey's last chance has departed.

It is rumored that "Jim" McGrath has hauled off the track for City Clerk, and will fall back on the Presidency of the Council and the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, both "fat takes" if skillfully handled. Henry Hamilton and Joe Forrest are left in the field. Hamilton has a recommendation signed by all the Judges except one, to say nothing of a large number of the Bar. He is making a desperate fight, and, while Forrest is depending on general principles, he is getting pledges from Aldermen.

It looks as if there were lively times ahead between the obstreperous twenty-two and Mr. Colvin, whose independence has riled them so that it is not unlikely they will do all in their power to thwart his wishes.

### Wendell Phillips on the Saxon.

In a lecture in Boston on Monday evening, Mr. Wendell Phillips is reported to have said: "It does not suit our Saxon men to use their muscle. The genuine Yankee disdains work; he makes his brains work for him. This is not the age of work; we make our brain do the work of 10,000 hands. We work through invention, through sagacity. We stand to-day in Boston and laboriously lay a wire to San Francisco, 5,000 miles away, and with one man at each end of the wire we send a message, and think it a grand achievement. But the men at each end know what is sent, and could betray the confidence reposed in them if they pleased. We think we have reached the goal, but the patient ingenuity of the Saxon blood, of the Yankee race, will keep at work until finally in your grandchildren's day it will send a message from San Francisco to Boston without a wire; no man at either end will know what that message is, and it will run both ways at the same time. We are only touching just on the edge or fringe of the garment, and undoubtedly electricity, superseding steam, will light our houses, perhaps lift us into the air, carry us across the world, and absolutely make man the lord, without a movement, of creation. But the Saxon has his great demerits. The Roman god was force, the Greek god was beauty, the Arabian god sensuality, the Mohammedan god exquisite perfumes, the beauty of woman, exquisite wines, the Saxon idea of a god before Christianity had come to the race, was not an out-door scene; it was no beauty like the Greek; his heaven was a hall, beneath whose roof were gathered the victorious warriors, their battle-axes dripping blood, and they were quaffing the means of intoxication out of the skulls of their enemies. It represented two ideas—force and the stimulus to victory, and and then enhancing the delight of the hour of victory by intoxication. And if you will watch this Saxon race of ours as it marches down the centuries for a thousand years, you will find two great passions,—see it in England and see it here,—first, to trample under our feet every neighboring race, to clear the ground around us, allow no rival, no competitor. The genuine John Bull can neither bear a Scotchman nor an Irishman unless they are under his feet; the genuine Yankee must absorb Mexico, invade Mexico, and take all the outlying islands. And it must intensify this glory of conquest by adding its intoxicants, and so you find we are the two drunkenest nations on the face of the earth."

### Sagacious Georgia Dog.

*From the Augusta Chronicle.*

For several days past, Mr. John P. Foster noticed that one of his best cows was gradually giving a less quantity of milk per day than usual. On inquiry into the reason of this, he was informed that a fine setter pup which he owned was in the habit of sucking the cow. Mr. Foster at first disbelieved the story, but after investigation became satisfied of its truth. The young canine was caught in the act last Saturday. It was as quietly taking its breakfast as if the cow was its own mother.

## THE COUNCIL.

### A Little Sabbath-Breaking Affair to Be Investigated.

### The C., D. & V. R. R. Right-of-Way Ordinance Amended and Adopted.

### The Exposition Extension Question Staved Off---Mrs. Uda's Aerial Ladder.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. All the Aldermen were present but Bowen, Bond, and Sweet.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Polk street, from Ashland to Centre avenue; against paving Franklin street, from Van Buren to Harrison; against the improvement of West Taylor street.

ORDERS.

Ald. Pickering offered an order directing the Board of Public Works to report whether city teams have been used to haul gravel and sand last Sunday, from the lake shore at the foot of Thirty-fifth, street for the private use of a city officer on the North Side. It is understood that it was to improve the door-yard of Assistant Engineer Clark. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for putting in gas-lamps on Liberty street; for the improvement of Thirty-seventh street, and for building a sewer on Elizabeth street, from Hubbard to Indiana.

The Board of Health was ordered to investigate and report whether the City Scavenger is dumping swill in the lake, and is failing to collect it on some of the streets named in the contract.

The Corporation Counsel was ordered not to apply for the confirmation of the assessment for improving Thirty-first street until directed to do so by the Board, there being no sewer in the street as yet, and the money market being stringent.

FINANCIAL.

The Comptroller submitted an order, which was passed, authorizing him to issue $60,000 in city bonds to replace a like amount falling due in January, 1874, the city being unable to pay them at maturity, owing to the unproductive results of the tax sales.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for paving Fulton street from Elizabeth street to Ashland avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

The Board of Police requested that the Board of Public Works be instructed to have Paulina street, from Harbine to new Blue Island avenue, put in passable condition for fire-engines, by cindering, macadamizing, or planking. The matter was referred to the Board of Public Works.

RAILROADS.

The ordinance giving the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad the right of way from Western avenue, at the corner of Bross avenue, along Bross and Canal avenues, and thence across Ashland avenue, to the south line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was taken up.

Ald. Schaffner moved to amend the ordinance by limiting the duration of the privilege to the term of ten years.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 17.

Ald. Powell moved to strike out the words giving power to lay down all "necessary switches and turn-outs."

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 12.

Ald. Richardson moved to amend by striking out a part of the proviso requiring the road to construct viaducts where ordered by the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Powell moved to amend by requiring them to erect viaducts where ordered by the Common Council, instead of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Powell's amendment was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 28.

Ald. Clowry moved to amend by striking out the power to lay any tracks at all.

It was not agreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 29.

Ald. Richardson's amendment was laid on the table.

The ordinance, as amended, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE AERIAL LADDERS.

A resolution accepting the offer of Madam Uda to sell to the city for $25,000 the privilege of using her aerial ladders for the term of sixteen years, no money to be paid till an appropriation is made by the next Council, was taken up.

Ald. Cullerton moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee to get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the matter.

Ald. Pickering thought the sum altogether too large.

Ald. Sherwood thought the price too high, and did not believe the Committee on Fire and Water would have reported in favor of it but for the outside pressure. It was too large a sum to pay for using four or five ladders. The proper way to do was to buy the ladders and pay a royalty for using them. Besides, by the charter, no contract could be made binding the next Council or any appropriation made now, except in case of emergency.

Ald. Powell was opposed to reference, and also to the purchase, since the amount was too high. A man was getting up a ladder, with a hook and ladder truck, for $2,000.

Ald. Schaffner said Mrs. Uda was willing to have the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee to report Monday.

Ald. Richardson thought the time too short.

Ald. Schaffner said the Corporation Counsel had assured the lady the city had a right to buy her patent on the terms proposed.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

SCHOOL SITE.

The Committee on Schools submitted a report recommending the purchase of a lot for a school site on Sangamon street, between Robey and Hoyne. The accompanying order was passed.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, recommending the extending for two years of time for which the Exposition building may remain on the Lake Park was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved to recommit the matter to prepare an order or resolution granting the privilege.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

### BANYON AND THE GAMBLERS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Among the vices committed, and to which our laws apply, may be mentioned the vice of gambling, and the penalty attached is very severe, even to imprisonment for the offense. Yet hardly a week passes by but the press is called upon to chronicle the arrest of these men who are found plying their vocation as gamblers in this city, or, when not engaged in their nefarious calling, in robbing those who may unfortunately fall into their clutches, they may be found about the principal hotels, street corners, and public thoroughfares, using profane language and insulting remarks towards those who have occasion to pass them by, while their main shafts are directed against unprotected females. The writer does not wish to insinuate that our police, who are paid to protect the persons of our citizens, wink at the doings of these wolves dressed in the finest of broadcloth, still our police know them to be outlaws to society, and should prohibit their congregating where respectable citizens have to pass, thereby saving many from their insults. Approach an officer and inquire why such a state of affairs does exist, and he will answer you: What encouragement to arrest these men, for as soon as they arrive at the station-house, bail (straw) is given for their appearance in the morning; on the following morning the case being called, is postponed for a week. Does the reader imagine to give them an opportunity to bring forward respectable witnesses to establish their character? Not a bit of it; it is only that in the meantime Mr. Officer may be approached, and persuaded not to be too severe in the case. Now, few of such cases are ever heard of afterwards, and, if they do come up for trial, the public is informed that they were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict. Hundreds of such cases have appeared at the Court presided over by that great expounder of the law, Banyon, and many a thief and gambler to-day rejoices that his smiling countenance has been found occupying a position which these men would dread to approach, knowing that they occupy the position at all times of the criminal, and, if they were but to receive their just punishment, many would to-day be doing the State a service at Joliet, in place of living as leeches upon society.

But a short time ago THE TRIBUNE informed the public that a respectable citizen had been assaulted and stabbed by these same gamblers, and a few nights afterwards, while the city editor of THE TRIBUNE was going along peaceably, he was suddenly set upon and assaulted by this same mob, who stand in such favor with Chief Justice Banyon, and yet they are found perambulating our streets to-day, looking for new victims. And the last of these cases appeared on Saturday, and was dismissed, the assault upon an officer not being sufficient, in the muddled brain of Banyon, to hold Mike McDonald and his mob to the Criminal Court, but who were discharged, so that they may waylay and attack citizens.

The facts of the attack and assault upon Officer Considine by this man Mike McDonald and mob are these: Officer Considine, while endeavoring to discharge his duties, entered the rooms of Mike McDonald, and there found that a stranger was being fleeced of his money by these bloodhounds. The officer, in the name of the law, placed those engaged in the game under arrest, and attempted to secure the implements used to carry on the game. Mike McDonald suddenly entered the room and attacked the officer, tearing the star from his breast, and then, with the assistance of his mob, threw him out of the room, at the same time threatening him with dire vengence if he dare seek to enforce the law against the carrying on of gambling by him.

McDonald, after coming to his senses, knowing well the position he had placed himself in, sought out Capt. Buckley, and begged to be placed under arrest. He was escorted to the Armory, and plead to a charge of disorderly conduct. The case was called in the morning, but was postponed for a week; the trial was set for last Saturday, and while every one looked anxiouely to see that a stop was put to this thing of stabbing and assaulting citizens and officers, by bringing McDonald to trial before the courts, they have been disappointed, and this man to-day stands ready to assault any officer who dares attempt to interfere with his game of gambling.

What a sad commentary is this when crime is justified, as shown by this man, who assumes to look to the safety of the lives and property of our citizens. This excuse for a Justice, as found in the corpulent body of a man who seems to have been better fitted to serve out good ale than attempt to protect those who pay him. Banyon's intimacy with thieves and gamblers, as a Justice, receives, as it richly deserves, the highest condemnation. We are waiting patiently the advent which will displace him from the bench which he has disgraced, and on which he was placed more through accident than otherwise. Banyon, adieu; from your successor we expect better things. TAX-PAYER.

Nov. 17, 1873.

## A FIELD WORTH CULTIVATING.

### The Episcopalians Going for the Sinners of the Business Part of the City.

### Meeting of the Church Guild Last Evening---The Ministerial Union and Bishop Cummins.

A meeting of the Chicago Church Guild was held last evening at No. 45 Clark street to consider the expediency of getting a place in the business part of the city in which to hold regular meetings on Sundays, and in having this place of worship to make the Guild a more energetic and useful body. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman, Bishop Whitehouse. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of a committee already appointed, stated that he had seen the proprietors of McVicker's, Hooley's, and Music Hall, and had found that the former could not be obtained, that Hooley's could be hired for $50 for day service and $75 for evening service, and that Music Hall could be secured for $100 per night. Mr. Chambers also said that he had attempted to get the Chamber of Commerce, but could not. The Rev. Mr. Petrie said that the proposed place of worship was intended to reach the large number of people living in the centre of the city, and also to act as an antidote to the pernicious services held in the Globe Theatre. Mr. Hathaway thought some of the numerous court-rooms would do as a place to hold service. Dr. Locke objected strongly to court-rooms, because they were dirty, and he did not favor using them. Of course, a large room like McVicker's Theatre would be too expensive, but he thought a suitable room could be obtained for a moderate amount. Mr. Brooks said there were two courses of action, one to spend energy and the other money. He thought a suitable place would be obtained for a moderate sum. One gentleman thought a loft could be rented that would answer all purposes; another said one of the many vacant stores would be a good place, but this was not regarded favorably, for the Guild might be turned out at any time. Rev. Mr. Petrie wanted to know how much money could be pledged at the meeting. Rev. Mr. Sullivan said his parish and that of Mr. Locke would liberally subscribe to further the good object. If money could not be raised to carry on the work more than a month or two it better not be begun. The Bishop said he came to learn, and could not give advice. Mr. Mitchell thought the organization should be maintained till Lent, if possible. The Rev. Mr. Brooks thought the clergy had too much to do, and that the parishioners should put their shoulders to the wheel. A motion being made to indefinitely postpone the project, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan opposed it, on the ground that there should be something to counteract the "rancorous and rotten heresies promulgated at the Globe Theatre," and he moved that a committee should be appointed of rectors and laymen to canvass the different parishes and see what could be done, and to report next Monday night. This motion was unanimously carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MINISTERIAL UNION.

The late conduct of Bishop Cummins was the popular theme at the Ministerial Association meeting yesterday morning. It was generally conceded that the Bishop had pursued a wise and consistent course. The influence of his conduct, it was believed, would not greatly increase the evangelical party in this country. This could not be looked for until that party had become more potential in England. Nor was this party likely to increase in England so long as there is a union of Church and State. The difference between the Cummins, Wesley, and Old Catholic movements, was noted, some contending there was a similarity, and a new Church party possible. One eminent divine ventured to inquire whether or not the Bishop would be able to carry with him the "Apostolical Succession?"

PROF. SWING

will lecture in the Reunion Presbyterian Church, corner of Throop and Mitchell streets, next Thursday evening.

### Opening at No. 103 State Street.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are invited to attend the opening of the Great Exposition Bazaar, at No. 103 State street, this (Tuesday) forenoon, afternoon, and evening, when will be exhibited the finest and most extensive collection of imported fancy goods of all kinds, chromos, books, human hair goods, and toys ever seen in the West. We propose making a display on this occasion that will repay all who favor us with their presence.

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HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, NOV. 8 (CLASS 914).

| No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | $300 | 6986 | $300 | 13442 | $500 | 21007 | $300 | 28017 | $500 |
| 180 | 500 | 7019 | 300 | 13470 | 1000 | 21096 | 300 | 28059 | 300 |
| 285 | 300 | 7292 | 300 | 13566 | 300 | 21105 | 300 | 28140 | 500 |
| 399 | 300 | 7335 | 300 | 13593 | 300 | 21159 | 500 | 28168 | 300 |
| 401 | 300 | 7408 | 300 | 13599 | 300 | 21311 | 300 | 28208 | 300 |
| 482 | 300 | 7420 | 300 | 13618 | 300 | 21327 | 300 | 28222 | 300 |
| 498 | 300 | 7434 | 300 | 13663 | 500 | 21329 | 300 | 28316 | 300 |
| 503 | 300 | 7446 | 500 | 13749 | 300 | 21376 | 300 | 28365 | 500 |
| 510 | 300 | 7447 | 500 | 13751 | 300 | 21422 | 300 | 28429 | 500 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

APPROXIMATIONS.

| No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $100,000. | | $50,000. | | $25,000. | | $10,000. | | $10,000. | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

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To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

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Italy..........Nov. 22 Greece..........Dec. 13
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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $28. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

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Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA..........Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:30 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | ‡ 3:35 p. m. | ¶11:00 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | †*6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 8:20 a. m. | 9:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Main Line | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Springfield Fast Express | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:45 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex. | * 4:30 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | ‡ 6:50 a. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 5:00 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:35 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 a. m. | * 5:20 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:20 a. m. |
| Texas Express | 10:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:10 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:20 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| (a) Gilman Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 9:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | § 9:00 a. m. | * 8:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | §12:10 p. m. | * 9:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | 3:00 p. m. | §10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:30 p. m. | * 1:40 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 3:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 6:35 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:10 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| a Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | 10:15 a. m. | 3:15 p. m. |
| a Omaha Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | 10:45 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | § 5:00 a. m. |
| b Green Bay Express | 9:40 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| b St. Paul Express | *10:10 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
| b Marquette Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| b St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | † 6:30 a. m. |

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

*Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.*

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:10 a. m. | *10:00 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 8:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | *†10:30 p. m. | *10:40 p. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 a. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 8:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | § 7:10 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †10:00 p. m. | †*9:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:50 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 8:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 7:30 a. m. | ‡ 8:30 a. m. |
| *Night Express | 8:00 p. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

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NEW CHROMO, "CANNOT BE COAXED,"

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Kind to a Fault" and "The Post of Honor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "Jealousy, or the Outcast Wife."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Laura Alberta. "Out at Sea."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Acting on the Brain." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by R. J. De Cordova. Subject: "The New Clergyman."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

# The Chicago Tribune.

**Tuesday Morning, November 18, 1873.**

The charge for registering domestic letters is to be reduced. Hitherto it has been fifteen cents; but, after Jan. 1, eight cents only will be charged.

Nearly seven-tenths of a mill have been added to the rate of State taxation by the State Board of Equalization to produce the additional revenue for the payment of the interest on the railroad-aid bonds. The assessment was increased by $370,000,000, and the revenue thereon from a tax of 2 7-10 mills will be $864,000. The rate of tax but for the railroad-aid bonds would have been only 2 1-14 mills.

In the Cook County Assessors' returns there was one case of a widow woman who reported among her personal estate $20,000 in currency; there were several other cases where like property was returned in sums ranging from $100 to $5,000. The State Board of Equalization at Springfield added 98 per cent to these values, thus declaring that the true value of the $20,000 greenbacks was $39,600, and the County Clerk has received instructions from Springfield to extend on his books for taxation the $20,000 currency as worth $39,600. The same proceeding was taken in all the other cases. Gov. Beveridge has been notified that he must call out the militia to collect the tax on this valuation.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE recently requested the Quincy *Herald* to be good enough to mention the principles which the Democratic party is not willing to surrender. Whereupon the *Herald* tenders us Jefferson's Inaugural Address. As the Democratic party dates back only to Jackson, we should like to know what the *Herald* is doing with Jefferson's Inaugural Address. The parties of Jefferson's day were dead and buried before modern Democracy was born. With the same grace the *Herald* might have tendered us the Ten Commandments as the principles which the Democratic party is not willing to surrender. There are probably very few persons who will not subscribe to Jefferson's Inaugural Address, and Washington's, too, for that matter.

The Spanish crisis has quite superseded that in the financial world. Another suit has been begun against Jay Cooke & Co. to throw them into bankruptcy, and a temporary injunction has been granted to prevent them from parting with any of their property pending the decision of the suit. Hugh McCulloch, the senior partner of the London house, will reorganize that part of the firm, and recommence business Jan. 1. There has been some discussion in Washington of the probability of an inflation of the currency by Congress. Senator Sherman gives it out that any measure of inflation that might pass the House would be certain to be defeated in the Senate, and Gen. Garfield trusts to the President's veto to arrest it. The condition of labor throughout the country is a trifle better. For instance, the Joliet Iron and Steel Mills, in this State, are running on full time, and expect to continue to do so all winter.

The question whether farmers shall sell their hogs for less than $5 per 100 pounds is a topic of animated discussion in the weekly newspapers. In some of them we observe that the brutal Chicago packers are denounced for their supposed desire to keep down the price and to fatten on the farmers' pork. We understand that it makes no difference to the packers whether the market price of hogs is high or low, or, if there is any difference, their interests are in favor of a high price, since the price of meats (the article they have to sell) bears a steady and uniform ratio to the price of hogs. It would undoubtedly be an embarrassment to the packers if the farmers should unitedly withhold their hogs from the market, for then they would have nothing to do, but, so long as hogs come forward at some price, it makes no difference what that price is, provided it is not so high as to cut off the demand.

The people of Paris, Edgar County, in this State, have discovered a new punishment for illegal voting. On the day after the election, Charles Smith, of that place, and his son William were arrested for selling their votes to both parties, and placed in the calaboose. The next morning, while the Marshal was taking them to the Police Court, which was some distance away, a crowd gathered, and, getting the prisoners out of the hands of the Marshal, they at once commenced pelting them with eggs. The father and son ran, and were chased all over the village, bombarded, meanwhile, with rotten eggs and apples, until they escaped the persecution by seeking shelter in their own house. After the operation was over, the people gave vent to their delight by setting off fire-crackers and firing guns and revolvers. The local paper gravely remarks that it is doubtful whether the proceeding was right, and hopes the people won't do it again.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and prices averaged higher, though early quotations were not sustained. Mess pork was in good demand, and 10@25c higher, closing at $12.00@12.10 cash, and $12.25@12.37½ seller January. Lard was active and ⅛c higher, at 7¼@7⅜c cash and 7⅝c seller January. Meats were in fair demand and stronger, at 4@4⅛c for part salted shoulders, 5@6c for do short ribs, 6⅛c for do short clear, and 6¾@7¼c for green hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and steady at 85c per gallon. Flour was in better request and unchanged. Wheat was active and closed 3c higher, at $1.02 cash and $1.02⅜ seller December. Corn was active, and closed 1⅛c higher, at 39⅛c cash and 39⅝c seller December. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 30¼c cash and 30⅝c seller December. Rye was quiet and steady at 62c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at $1.31 for No. 2, and 91c for good No. 3. Hogs were active and firm at 15c advance, closing at $3.75@4.15. The cattle market was firmer. Sheep were unchanged.

The Springfield *Register* has started the story that Chicago intends to be at Springfield, this winter, to make a general war in the Legislature to effect the repeal of the Revenue law of 1872, and the abolition of the State Board of Equalization. It is not likely that Chicago will ask the Legislature to do either one of these things. Chicago will leave the Revenue law and the State Board to the action of the State at large, satisfied that in the end that portion of the State outside Chicago will feel the necessity for a change more seriously than Chicago. Chicago proposes to tell the tax-gatherer, when he comes round for the State tax of 1873, that it will not be paid,—not a dollar of it,—so long as any lawful method of resistance remains. Chicago proposes also to test in the courts whether the State Treasurer has any legal authority, since the passage of the Revenue act of 1872, to pay any money collected from taxes, levied for State purposes, out of the Treasury, unless appropriated by law. Chicago proposes to test in the courts whether money raised under a tax to pay the expenses of the General Assembly can be taken from the Treasury to pay interest on railroad-aid bonds held by the Ring at Springfield. This is what Chicago proposes to do; and, so long as the courts are free, this will be no more than what any other community can do, and what some others are already doing. These matters are not questions for the Legislature, but for the courts, and in the courts the railroad-aid bondholders will have none of the advantages which they seem to have enjoyed in manipulating the State Board of Equalization.

President Grant has made public an informal expression of his views on the Virginius case. He and his advisers feel as indignant as any at the conduct of the Spaniards, and are determined to protect American citizens, and to compel respect for the American flag, but they are still unwilling to act except upon full and trustworthy information which has yet to come. The Virginius, the President said, if properly cleared, had a right to enter any port in the Spanish possessions, and Spain had no right to interfere in any way with our merchant ships upon the high seas. That Capt. Frye, of the Virginius, trusted to this construction of international law is apparent from the Spanish account of the chase and capture, in which particular attention is called to the fact that no resistance whatever was made by the Virginius. When overhauled by the Tornado, her officers quietly surrendered her papers for examination, never dreaming that all considerations of humanity and law would be so flagrantly overridden. A mass meeting was held last night in New York, which unanimously resolved that the Government ought to take the promptest and most decisive measures, and invited war as preferable to submission to such outrages. In Chicago, the tide of public opinion was very strongly against the Spaniards. From the interesting interviews published in our local columns this morning, it will be seen that our business men as well as the veterans of the late war are strongly in favor of war, if that be necessary, to bring Spain to reason. It is stated that 10,000 men could be raised in this city in twenty-four hours. Gov. Beveridge has already received several offers of troops, in every branch of service.

## THE CUBAN CRISIS.

In considering the action of the Cuban authorities in disobeying the direct instructions of the Spanish Government, it is necessary to understand the state of affairs in Cuba. While nominally a dependency of Spain, that island is really an independent power, unrecognized by any foreign Government, yet receiving a *quasi* recognition from Spain herself. That is, while a certain body of men control the Government revenues and armies of Spain, an entirely different body, yielding no obedience to the first, govern Cuba, and they are really permitted so to do in return for the payment of a certain portion of the Cuban revenues. This latter body is known by the indefinite name of the Volunteers, and as the whole of the population, productions, and commerce of Cuba is at the will of these men, their history may not be uninteresting.

After the revolution of 1868, the lower classes of Spain were in a state of agitation which led to the insurrections of Cadiz and Malaga, and to frequent uprisings in Arragon and Catalonia. To get rid of these dangerous characters, they were given the choice, when captured, of being shot, as was the custom of Gen. De Rodas, or of "volunteering" to put down the Cuban rebellion, then just commencing. The men thus disposed of were called in derision "Volunteers," and were the subject of many sarcastic rhymes in Spain. To their number were added all criminals who were occupying jails or who voluntarily gave themselves up to embark for Cuba. Some 40,000 of these scoundrels, the lowest characters of Spanish slums, were shipped to Cuba with the cry of "Beauty and Booty" on their lips. Subsequent shipments have swelled the total to over 60,000, and these men are the real masters of Cuba.

When they shot down two unoffending Germans for wearing blue cravats (blue being the color chosen by the patriots); when they murdered, by a judicial farce similar to the last one at Santiago, the young medical students for a boyish freak; when they fired indiscriminately into the Cafe de la Marina, killing Spaniards, Americans, and Cubans alike; when they hoisted the black flag in all their encounters with the patriot troops; and lastly, when they executed over fifty of the passengers and crew of a vessel bearing the flag of the United States, without judicial process to determine her real character, they, in each case, showed themselves to be beyond the pale of civilization, and of no standing in the eyes of Christendom. In reality, there to-day exists no Government which demands any recognition by the Great Powers. Spain has long enough and sufficiently evidenced her incapacity to control the affairs of Cuba, and, to put a stop to the deplorable evils which must exist there under the present order of things, some combined action by this country and the parties to the Treaty of Washington should be had. If the investigation of the Virginius affair shows that our rights have been infringed, and that reparation cannot be had in a peaceful way, we should invite Great Britain to act with us in suppressing the outrages of these Volunteers, whom Spain is not able to control, and who disregard the orders from the Madrid Government with impunity. If the report is true, that a portion of the crew of the Virginius were British subjects, and there is every reason to believe its truth, then Great Britain has the same principles to vindicate that we have. It will be much better in every respect for the two nations to act in concert, whether in a diplomatic, maritime, or naval point of view, than for the United States to act alone. There are many nice points in international law to be settled, and the joint action of the two countries will obviate any danger there might be of otherwise committing grave mistakes. We shall better conserve our commercial relations with Cuba, better protect our own interests, and place ourselves in a better position in the eyes of the world, by joining hands with Great Britain and making common cause in the interests not only of national rights but also of common humanity. There is no doubt that Great Britain will join the United States in this affair if any of her subjects have been unlawfully dealt with. It is probable, also, that the joint protest of the two countries would settle the Cuban problem without war. Even if war were necessary, it would be much shorter and less expensive than a war conducted by the United States alone. It will be a more prudent, economical, and wise proceeding in this delicate business for both nations to assume the responsibility than for one; and the invitation to this step should come from the United States, as having the greater interests at stake.

## GOVERNMENT RAILROADS IN EUROPE.

Mr. William Galt has a paper in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review* advocating the purchase of the British railroads by the Government, in the course of which he furnishes some interesting and valuable information concerning the relative merits of the private and the public systems of railroads. In England, as in America, the railroads are all in the hands of private capitalists; in all the other European Governments, they are partly the property of the State, or subject to State control, with the privilege of Government purchase. It was not the intention of the British Parliament, in the first instance, that railway companies should have a monopoly of the means of communication on their lines. All the acts of incorporation stipulated that all persons should have the right to use the roads on payment of certain tolls. But as the railroads grew in strength and business by the use of locomotive power, this system was found to be impracticable, and it has long since been abandoned. This left the owners possessed of a great monopoly, since competition is absolutely shut out where one person or one corporation has the exclusive use of an iron highway. The grievances of which the British public now complain are substantially the same in character as those of the American public, viz.: Excessive rates; discrimination against certain towns and districts; refusal to separate transportation charges from the charges for handling; the arbitrary classification of goods; determined opposition to new lines; and the refusal of the various lines to make running arrangements with lines of antagonistic interests. A year or so ago, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce forwarded a memorial to the Prime Minister, setting forth deliberate discrimination against that city in order that unprofitable railway extensions in other directions might be made to pay. The remedy suggested was the limitation of the company's dividends, but as such limitation was not authorized, no action was taken. Evidence has also been produced to show that the railroads have spent hundreds of thousands of pounds to prevent the chartering and building of new lines. Other evidence has been found in plenty to the effect that railroads deliberately retard commercial progress and increase the cost of travel by refusing to make arrangements for connecting different systems in a schedule of fares, or by giving running powers, because they were contending interests. Railroads run their passenger cars in England with an average of not more than one-third of the seats filled, but they refuse to reduce their fares and increase travel, when they would not receive any more money than at present. These and other grievances, Mr. Galt contends, can only be removed by the Government purchase of the railroads.

A comparison between the British and Belgian, or Continental, railroad systems is certainly much to the advantage of the latter in practical operation for the public benefit. Belgium was the first of Continental countries to recognize the value of a well-established system of railroads. The lines were laid out by engineers, and a network of railways of about 500 miles in all was projected. Two trunk railways, crossing each other at right angles, were constructed, with subsidiary lines. At the same time, charters were granted to private corporations. In 1850, the State had constructed 341 miles, and the private companies 193 miles, of railroad. From this time on, the private companies made more rapid progress, as the purpose of the Government had been accomplished; and, in 1860, 727 of the 1,072 miles of railroad in the Kingdom were in the hands of private corporations. The Government concessions were given separately and in small lots, and great care has always been exercised to reserve sufficient rights to prevent a monopoly. At first, a very low rate was adopted for the Government roads, but it has been increased a little since that time in order to furnish sufficient encouragement in fair profits for the private companies. The Government cares to earn no more than enough to pay the interest on the capital invested and set aside a small amount each year as a sinking fund for the final discharge of the debt.

The French were five years behind England in constructing their first railroad. The principle of State management was defeated at the beginning, Mr. Galt says, by two parties, one of which was jealous of the influence which such vast patronage would give the Government, and the other desirous of making great profits out of the introduction of railway shares on the Bourse. It was not until Napoleon III. ascended the throne that a system of Government control was fairly inaugurated. The French railways are operated under leases. At the expiration of ninety-nine years from 1852, all railroads revert to the State. The railroad system of Germany was started in 1838, with concessions to private companies, but it has since been changed so that the system is practically the same as that of Belgium. The accommodations are in every way superior to those of the British railways, and yet the charges are but little more than half. In passenger travel, a hundred miles in Ireland costs a first-class passenger 18s. 4d. ($4.50 gold), and in Germany only 12s. 6d. ($3); lowest class in Ireland, 8s. 4d. ($2.10), in Germany 3s. 2d. (80c). The railroad systems of the other Continental countries are materially the same as the Belgian system. The employes of the State roads belong to the permanent Civil Service, and no difficulty is found in forcing the private companies, by the competition of the Government lines, to conform to the tariff of the latter.

An act was passed by the British Parliament, in 1844, which was intended to give the State the absolute right of purchase; but Mr. Galt believes it to be practically inoperative. The act provides that the Government shall pay twenty-five years' purchase of the annual dividend profits, estimated on the average of the three next preceding years. At this rate, the British Government would have to pay 25 per cent bonus, and in some cases the average against them would be still larger. For instance, the Government would be obliged to pay £68 a share for the Metropolitan Road, when its market value is only £37, and so on. An estimate has been made, which Mr. Galt thinks too liberal if anything, that £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) would be a fair price for the railroad property of the Kingdom, allowing a reasonable bonus on the market value of the shares, and that they would then yield a profit of £7,500,000 ($37,500,000) per annum to the Government at low rates.

## THE UNDER-SIDE OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Compromising Custom-House suits seems to be a regular and lucrative line of official business in New York City. There is a formal process for discontinuing these suits in court, and as the compromises are always made privately they attract no attention. It is only when the efforts at compromise are resisted, as in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., for a time, that the facts are given to the public. A United States statute provides for the distribution of the funds obtained in this way. Out of the sum paid over to secure the dismissal of the suit are deducted the amount of the duties due the Government on the smuggled goods, the fees of the Clerk of the Court and the United States Marshal, and the percentage of the United States District-Attorney and the Clerk. The Clerk's fees amount to about $50 in each case, and he has further 1 per cent on the gross amount received. The Marshal's fees are about the same as those of the Clerk. The District-Attorney has a percentage of 2 per cent on the gross amount. After these deductions have been made, one-half the compromise money is paid into the United States Treasury. Of the remainder, one-half goes to the informer, who is generally a Special Agent, and the other is paid to the Collector of the Port, who divides with the Naval Officer and the Surveyor of the Port. Here is an official ring of six persons,—the Marshal, Clerk, District-Attorney, Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Special Agent,—all of whom have a direct interest in compromising suits brought for penalties where custom duties have been evaded. The New York *Tribune* recently published a list of the cases thus compromised within three years, together with a disposition of the funds recovered. In all, seventy-seven cases have been settled, yielding a gross sum of $1,488,618.95. But $717,896 of this sum, or less than half, has been turned over to the United States. Of the rest, the District-Attorney's fees have taken $28,320; the Clerk and Marshal, $22,686; the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, $358,978, and *the informer* **$358,978.49.** There has long been an impression among the merchants of New York—and, indeed, elsewhere—that smuggling is actually encouraged by this system of compromise, and that its only benefit is for agents and informers, to whom it opens up a wide field for blackmailing. This impression will be heightened by the showing which the New York *Tribune* has made of the enormous profits that compromises yield to informers and Custom-House officials.

## BISHOP CUMMINS.

In his letter to the Bishop of Kentucky, Dr. Cummins announces that he has "severed the relations" which he has sustained with the Bishop and diocese of the Church in Kentucky, and that, therefore, "I leave the communion in which I have labored in the sacred ministry for over twenty-eight years, and transfer my work *and office* to another sphere of labor." From this it appears that Dr. Cummins proposes to continue the *office* and exercise the functions of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but he intends to do so outside of that Church. He knows perfectly well that the canons of the Church provide for his deposition from the office of Bishop; but he evidently is prepared to maintain his office without any regard to the future action the Church may take in his case. In other words, Dr. Cummins proposes to be Bishop of a new Church,—and, for the present, sole Bishop. He has marked out for himself a policy toward the Protestant Episcopal Church the same as that adopted in Germany by Dr. Reinkens, who is sole Bishop of the Old Catholics. The two prelates propose to divide the Churches from which they separate. Both are Bishops,—able to exhibit an Apostolical succession in their consecration, and both claim to represent the genuine Church of which they claim to be the chief Bishop. There is a difference, however, in other respects. Bishop Reinkens is represented and conceded to be a man of great natural ability, and stands intellectually high among the theologians of Germany. He has a large following, both of recognized priests and of the laity. He has also within the reach of his influence not only the States of the German Empire, but of Switzerland, largely of the Austrian States, and to some extent in France and Belgium,—a body of Catholics numbering many millions of people. With these he claims to be, and practically is, in full agreement upon all articles of Catholic faith and doctrine, save the one idea of Papal Infallibility. He preaches, therefore, nothing that is new; he retains the old faith with all its forms and in all its logical conclusions, and merely invites the Roman Catholics to unite with him in rejecting what he insists is an innovation.

Bishop Cummins, though a man of fair ability and learning, can hardly claim intellectual superiority among the prelates and pastors of the Church. He has never occupied any commanding position, and during his long service has failed to make any such marked impression upon the public as would suggest him as a leader. Being a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he has but a limited body of laity to address. His chances of gaining proselytes among persons of other and more numerous denominations are, perhaps, greater than among those of his own Church. He can hardly expect by his influence to create any division in the English or the British-American Churches. He will have no followers among the American Bishops, though there may be half-a-dozen clergymen, already in difficulty with the Church, who will recognize him as their Bishop. He will, therefore, be sole Bishop of the new Church,—a sort of Pope, untroubled with conventions or convocations,—a law unto himself. Were he a man of extraordinary powers, he might for the time attract considerable attention; but it is not probable that his secession will seriously disturb the general harmony of the Church.

Bishop Cummins gives as one of his reasons for his proceeding that he seeks a larger and more tolerant situation, where he can exercise the right and privilege to meet his fellow Christians of other Churches around the communion-table; and, as another reason, his inability to participate in the services of his own Church with those who incline to Ritualism. Thus, while leaving the Church that he may extend unlimited toleration toward all other Christians, he declares that he is also driven to this course by his inability to tolerate the proceedings of a portion of the members of the Church he leaves.

That the time will come when the conflict in the Episcopal Church between the two parties known as High and Low will lead to a separation is probable; but before that time the Church will have to become far more numerous than it is at present, and what is known as "Ritualism" must be more pronounced than now. Dr. Cummins will hardly succeed in establishing a Church in this or any other country. He is hardly the man to accomplish such a work, even if there was an occasion for it.

Another Congressman has disposed of his back-pay by donating it to the homeless children in his district. This is Mr. H. Boardman Smith, of Elmira, N. Y., and he is at great pains to explain in detail the reasons why he has adopted this method. Though he voted against the bill he contends that it is neither unconstitutional, illegal, or unjust. Then why did he vote against it? The only reason he gives is that public virtue was on trial. What did public virtue have to do with the question, if the act was neither illegal or unjust? Mr. Smith does not stop to explain this. He says that he does not return the money to the United States Treasury, because it was not stolen. Then why return it to his district for the benefit of homeless children? He contends that the money belongs to his constituency, and not to the people of the country generally. But, if the law was neither illegal or unjust, it belongs to him, and there is no special claim upon him to donate it for the benefit of homeless children. Mr. Smith is further apprehensive that his action may be construed as a bid for political support in the future, and he therefore announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election. It is altogether possible that this last announcement is entirely superfluous. The fact is, that Mr. Smith, like all his colleagues who took the back-pay, finds himself in an utterly indefensible position, and the multiplication of words does not help the matter.

The "Home-Rule" party in Ireland, which is the latest thing in Irish politics, have published in London a definite statement of what they seek. They say they want to obtain—

For our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of Her Majesty the Sovereign and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

To secure for that Parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure.

To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the united Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defense and the stability of the Empire at large.

To obtain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the Constitution.

This is something very different from Irish nationality, and excludes all thought of separation from Great Britain. If granted, it is claimed it will extinguish Fenianism and establish peace in Ireland.

One of the most important will suits ever tried in this country is now pending in New York. The testator was Mulford Martin, who left an estate valued at $3,000,000, which was divided up between his widow, three daughters, and four sons. The sons have brought suit to break the will, and eight lawyers are engaged by the respective litigants. A third party is also interested in the suit, and is represented by counsel, who are obliged to fight both the counsel for the sons and the daughters. This is the Union Trust Company of New York. One of the clauses of the will provided that the shares of the daughters should be held as separate estates, free from the control or interference of any husband. The Union Trust Company was appointed collector of these estates, but on the day of the failure of the Company their appointment was revoked, a stipulation being signed that the Company should have their commissions hereafter. The Company now claim, for forty-eight hours' service, $20,000, and counsel fees. This extortionate demand is opposed by counsel both for and against the will, which involves ten lawyers in the squabble.

Lady Franklin has recently written a communication to the London *Times*, in answer to a statement of that paper, that the credit for the discovery of the Northwest Passage belonged to Sir Robert McClure, in which she brings forward positive proofs, furnished by the results of the McClintock expedition in 1859, to show that Sir John Franklin, her husband, was the real discoverer, at least two years and a half before McClure found it, from another quarter. While thus claiming the honor and defending the memory of her gallant husband, she nevertheless shows herself a true woman by asking the Government, and appealing personally to the Queen, to grant the widow of Sir Robert McClure an extra pension, in view of the latter's services.

It was a very ingenious scheme that a London man conceived to publish, between 9 and 10 o'clock every day, a reprint in miniature of all the news, correspondence, and articles of the various newspapers which are issued at 5 o'clock in the morning. There is a project to prevent this piece of piracy by inducing Parliament to declare a copyright on all the original matter in a newspaper for forty-eight hours after its publication, forbidding even a condensation.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

The next election in Illinois will be the spring elections (1874) for County Supervisors. The Farmers are looking to it.

—The Washington (Ill.) *Herald* hoists the name of Willard C. Flagg for next President of the United States. Mr. Flagg is now at the head of the Farmers' organization in Illinois.

—It was stated, after the Iowa election, that, of 100 County Treasurers, not more than half-a-dozen were re-elected. We do not think that more than ten of the 102 County Treasurers in Illinois are re-elected. Some of the country papers have been observant of this, and the Geneseo *Republic* (Administration) says:

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that in all county elections held in this State Nov. 4 the "farmers" made their boldest stand on the office of Treasurer. . . . In several counties they elected their candidates for Treasurer while the balance of their ticket was badly swamped. That was the case in Rock Island County; it came very near being the result in this county. Can anybody give a good reason why this was thus?

And the Freeport *Bulletin* says:

It is a noticeable fact that in many counties where the farmers run a ticket for county officers and were barely beaten, the people invariably elected the Farmers' candidate for Treasurer, as in this county. It shows that the people have lost confidence in the honesty of Republican fiduciary agents.

More than that: incumbent Democratic Treasurers fared no better than Republican incumbents. The people want an account of stewardship, and a new deal.

—The Republicans narrowly elected their ticket in Kendall County, where votes have run about 1,700 to 300 for many years, and the Yorkville *News* says:

The *Record* man suffered excruciating anxiety previous to the election lest the Democratic leaders in this county would support the Farmers' nomination. It was supposed that the bulk of the Democratic vote would be polled for the Farmers' ticket, but it turns out that brother Marshall and the rest of the Court-House managers either bought, scared, or seduced a very large proportion of them to go the straight Republican ticket. The leaders, especially, found it to their liking to join hands with their ancient enemies. At any rate, that was the case in this vicinity and elsewhere, so far as heard from.

—The Bloomington *Anti-Monopolist* says of the election in McLean County, where the Republicans got off with majorities reduced from 2,500 to 154:

The Anti-Monopolists of McLean County have met with a repulse, but not a defeat. By whom they are repulsed all do know. It was by the Alton & Chicago Railroad. . . . That the hands of that corporation are entitled to a right to vote, no one can deny; that they have a right to vote the Republican ticket, if they choose to do so, is a fact as equally undeniable; but that they, who had always voted in opposition to that party, should at once change over and vote *for* that party, without being influenced so to do, is a question admitting of some argument. That the leading men in the machine-shops passed around in those shops and peddled Republican tickets—that they took the men on a special train to Normal—that they paid the men for their full time while going, and that the men voted the Republican ticket when there, are statements which we have not yet heard denied.

—The Kewanee (Ill.) *Independent* has brought a grave charge against some of the Republican leaders in Henry County, of preparing and exhibiting a shameful and indecent caricature of the lady who was a candidate for Superintendent of Schools, at the late election, on the Farmers' ticket. The caricature was exhibited at the polls to the voters, and its exhibition found no rebuke from the office-holders, the latter thus making themselves accessory to the outrage. The Republican party in that county must have sunk pretty low, when its leaders could resort to such a dishonorable scheme as this.

—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has taken great pains to collect all the details of the recent local elections in this State, giving reported and official returns from all the counties in the Sate but two—Massac and Pope. According to these returns the Farmers' ticket has been elected in 53 out of the 102 counties of this State. Taking the vote for Treasurer, the farmers have polled about 178,000 of the 350,000 votes polled, and, counting the entire opposition vote against the Republicans, that party is beaten 50,000 votes in the State. In view of this fact the remark of the *Inter-Ocean* that the local elections in Illinois have presented no features to alarm the Republican party, becomes laughable. The Republican party, by these returns, is a deader animal than the Democracy.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free-Trader.*

—The Farmers' and Laboring Men's Anti-Monopoly party in the Eighth Congressional District has redeemed itself from high tariff steals, "salary-grabs," and "Credit Mobilier," and will send next year a thorough Anti-Monopolist to Congress.—*Ford County (Ill.) Journal.*

—We think that the result of the elections in this part of the State clearly proves that the masses of the people are tired of a party monopoly rule; that the sensible farmers and laborers will no more tolerate an oppression by designing political demagogues than they will suffer oppression from a moneyed railroad or other monopoly. We rejoice that in this work of reform "Old Calhoun" has not been found behind, but that she is able to extend a happy greeting to her sister counties over the People's victories.—*Calhoun County (Ill.) Democrat.*

—It is idle to say it is the off year, and that the Republican party didn't turn out, because in many places it did turn out and do its level best. It was a favorite saying with Republicans a few years since, that "Revolutions never go backward," and so say we now. Everything indicates the downfall of a party that stands in the way of all true reform and the general good of the people. "So mote it be."—*Pike County (Ill.) Democrat.*

—A wonderfully deep-rooted revolution in political affairs has taken possession of the people, and the new reform movement is certain to convulse the whole country. In almost every county where the farmers were thoroughly organized they made a clean sweep.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—Allegiance to party, right or wrong, has become a thing of the past, a political lost art, and the scepter of King Caucus is no longer a magician's wand to even show of its former power. No such sweeping change of public sentiment has been known in this country since the memorable days of '37. . . . In the cycle of an hundred years of our national existence history has repeated itself, and the people again demand principles, not men nor parties. Herein is the vital principle of the "new party movement," and the old parties by their frauds, corruptions, and tyranny have made its success necessary and possible.—*Rushville (Ill.) Times.*

—The great Anti-Monopoly movement knows no Democracy, as such; no Republicanism, as such; no Grangism, as such; but recognizes the great fact that monopolies must cease; that all parties are debased and corrupt; that the PEOPLE, regardless of party, need to see to their own rights, or else they will be ground down and made to pay to keep up a moneyed aristocracy.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—Who among the most sanguine laborers in the vineyard of reform would have had courage to predict so sudden, so sublime a triumph as was achieved in this county last week? The people asked for reform. . . . Once the scales of party prejudice removed, and their eyes opened, they discovered that there was no necessity whatever for this ponderous burden (of party) imposed upon them; that they were but the willing victims of their corrupt, hypocritical leaders, who had only to pipe while their blind adherents danced to the music. . . . That the people are aroused is now evident, and a new and better state of affairs may be safely predicted. Hail the day.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—What has caused the mighty change? The answer is manifest: The people are tired and disgusted with misrule and official corruption. Their eyes are being opened, and they are coming to their right minds. . . . Men have grown tired of corruption in high places. They have become weary of having the public treasury robbed, and the public property applied to illegal and unworthy objects; and, as the reins of government are in the hands of the Republican party, it is, and should be, held responsible by the people for all the corruption that exists in public affairs.—*Pekin (Ill.) Times.*

—The election of Nov. 4 was the most exciting and bitter that has occurred in this county for years. The election last fall was thought to be a very bitter one, but it was nothing like the one of Tuesday last. Time changes all things; you know not who is your friend these times.—*Crawford County (Ill.) Constitution.*

—In this connection I wish to deny the statement in last week's Clinton *Public* that I was elected as a Republican. I was nominated as a farmer, elected as a farmer, and am a farmer.—*R. Walker, County Judge elect of De Witt County.*

—I am as strong a Free-Trader as I was twenty years ago an Abolitionist, and I am just as sure that Protection is inherently wrong as I was that slavery was wrong; in fact, I find that the same arguments which I used against slavery are quite suitable to use against the curse of Protection. . . . What right have the farmers of the Northwest to be regulated in the sale of their products by the laws of Free Trade, and the manufacturing interests of the East to be regulated by the laws of protection? Why inflate by a tariff the price of Eastern manufactured goods, and compel the farmer to sell *his* products at a natural valuation?—*Wm. B. Fyfe, of Pontiac, Ill.*

—It is a war against monopolies; the chief of whom is that old Pig-Iron Pirate, High Protective Tariff. The farmers, mechanics, and the laboring-men generally, cannot understand why everything they buy at the store should remain at such high prices simply to put money in the pockets of the boot and shoe manufacturing kings, and the cotton and iron lords of New England and Pennsylvania. It is no use for the New York *Tribune* to attempt to bolster up this father of all monopolies in the West. The cry, "Down with the tariff," is the farmer's watchword.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

## THE PACKING SEASON.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 17.—Tyng & Brotherson opened the packing season to-day by killing 800 hogs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The weather was sufficient to proclaim to the public last evening that a very small audience saw Mrs. Chanfrau appear in "Jealousy," an adaptation from the French by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure. The original drama from which "Jealousy" was adapted furnished the stage with "East Lynne," from which, as a matter of course, Mr. Tayleure's version does not differ very considerably. It seems that "East Lynne" is the base of many of the "society" dramas of the present day, furnishing, as it does, a groundwork for "Fate," "Peril," etc. The theme of jealousy is one which we are just beginning to tire of. Mr. Gilbert, in his "Bab Ballads," mildly expresses the feeling of monotony in some tender lines.

It may be that there is only one form of human frailty which can move an audience, and, on this hypothesis, the monotone of the drama can be kindly tolerated. Otherwise, certainly not. If jealousy is the key-note of the human heart, it might be struck with varying touch, or even relieved by a running accompaniment of something else. But it seldom is, and in Mr. Tayleure's drama it is not. The story is so completely that of "East Lynne" that we forbear to give space to it. There are some incidents which are novel; one or two cleverly handled; several thrown away. It is not a cheerful drama, nor one calculated to raise depressed spirits. Mrs. Chanfrau's excellence is not to be overlooked in the leading part, *Clara Northrop*. Her pose is always graceful and her personal charms always so admirably displayed as to please, even if she had no lines. The piece is very fairly acted throughout, Miss Boyd deserving especial mention. Mr. Dean was quite entertaining to the gallery. He was evidently suffering from some physical ailment allied to rheumatism. It attacked him in the epigastric region first, and made him wince piteously; then it assailed his heart; then his right hand sought his coat-tails; then it was slapped vehemently on his forehead, the poor fellow evincing his pain the while in facial contortions which should have evoked sympathy rather than derision. Mr. Gardiner should not require him to "go on" while thus agonized, but should have gently dosed him with some stimulating mixture, like cayenne-pepper and vinegar. It was severe on Miss Fletcher to point conspicuously in the programme to the youth of the character she personated by the words "*Lucy Northrop*, aged 16." "Jealousy" will remain on to-night and at the matinee. To-morrow night a new version of "Aurora Floyd" will be given.

### HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The unusually large audience which was found at Hooley's Theatre last evening when the curtain rose indicated that the management had made a close call upon the public attention by the variety offered on the programme. Despite the very ungenial weather, the house was nearly full, and the two laughable pieces to which the audience was treated kept those present in a perpetual giggle. The first of these was a two-act comedy, entitled, "Kind to a Fault," in which the company played with their usual zest, and rather more, for nothing encourages an actor like proper mirthful appreciation. The farce "The Post of Honor" completed the work, and "the blues" received from it a rout, for which the first piece had made good preparation. The same bill to-night. To-morrow there is to be another change.

### THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The smallest star that ever twinkled is found in the person of Miss Laura Alberta, a child of some 10 or 12 years, who is now dancing hornpipes and otherwise aiding in the development of a lurid tragedy of the nautical variety at the Globe. "Out at Sea" is the title of this piece, and pistols and red fire its chief characteristics. Mr. G. W. Harrison, the father of the star, if we are correctly informed, fills in the bill with some Joe Murphy performances. There are also some honest seamen and some very bad men in this piece,—men who decide upon mutiny, and do other terrible things too wicked to trifle with in a newspaper. There are, to speak minutely; one "man of honor," one "honest fisherman," two "honest seamen," three "gentlemen of the lower order," whatever that may be, "a being of perfidy,"—female of course—and one or two others. What more can the most greediest of theatre-goers ask for than this? On Thursday evening "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the star in the juvenile parts.

### CHURCH CONCERT.

This evening there will be a concert at the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, for the benefit of the mission connected with that church. For the occasion the following popular programme has been prepared:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo—Overture to "Hunyadi Lasslo,"..Erkel
*Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
2. Tenor Solo—"Good Night, Beloved,"..........Balfe
*Mr. C. M. Smith.*
3. Reading—"Father Phil's Collection,"..........——
*Mr. Page.*
4. Duo—"Si la Stanchezza,"......................Verdi
*Mrs. Upton and Mr. Smith.*
5. Piano Duo—"Fascination Galop,"..............——
*Miss Russell and Mr. Flagler.*
6. Male Quartette—"The Chapel,"..............Kreutzer
*Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Clark, and Smith.*

PART II.

1. Fantaisie on themes from "Martha,"........Flotow
*The Misses Matthews.*
2. Song—"Wait 'til I Put on My Bonnet,"........——
*Mrs. Frank Blake.*
3. Reading—"The Angel of the Street,"..........——
*Miss Ida Sawtelle.*
4. Trio—"Go to the One Whom I Adore,"........Costa
*Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Upton.*
5. Male Quartette—"The Knight's Farewell,"....Kinkel
*Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Clark, and Smith.*

### STAR LECTURE COURSE.

The following programme of music will be given at the Music Hall to-night by the Star Orchestra, before the story of "The New Clergyman" is told by the popular De Cordova:

Overture—"Zampa"..............................Herold
*Star Orchestra.*
Selections—"Martha"............................Flotow
*Star Orchestra.*
Waltz—"Leibenfreuen"..........................Strauss
*Star Orchestra.*
Lecture—"The New Clergyman"..............De Cordova

Col. York delivers his lecture on "Wealth as a Political Power," in the Star Course Saturday night.

## THE SWISS CELEBRATION.

Last evening the Swiss residents of Chicago celebrated the anniversary of the Swiss Confederation at the North Side Turner Hall. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been; still there were quite a large number of people present, conspicuous among whom were Gen. McArthur, George Schneider, H. Enderis, James Walsh, Louis Berlin, Col. F. Joliet, John Ashleman, and many others.

The concert which was given under the auspices of the Grutli Verein and the Germania Maennerchor, was a complete success. Vass & Hoffmann's band never played better, and the singing was all that could be desired.

Mr. Martin Kaiser, the President of the Swiss Maennerchor, recited the Monologue from Schiller's "William Tell," with great success, proving beyond a doubt that a tailor is capable of performing almost anything.

Prof. J. Wernli was the orator of the evening. He made a very eloquent speech, saying that Switzerland had been the first republic in the world, and that America, their adopted country, had followed its example. France and Spain had followed their lead, and, although these countries did not yet enjoy full liberty, they would do so very soon. Even Russia, the most monarchical country in the world, had lately made concessions tending towards freedom and liberty.

The festivities concluded with a dance and a supper, and the company did not separate until early this morning.

## MASONIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 17.—The preparations that are being made here for the grand art exposition, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, to be held next week, promise that the affair will be very successful. Special attention is given to the competition in oil paintings and photographs. The entries in this line are already large and fine. The opening address will be given by J. E. Forrester, of Chicago; also a lecture will be delivered before the opening address by J. G. Holland. Excursion rates will be given on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, so that every one along the line may have an opportunity to visit the exposition.

## MORTUARY.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 17.—The remains of Charles D. Pratt, son of the Hon. D. D. Pratt, United States Senator, arrived this morning and were interred this afternoon. Deceased was formerly a member of the Bar of this city, but recently connected with the New York Custom-House. He died in New York [illegible] of the brain.

# THE CUBAN CRISIS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

language. Were the island annexed, it would have to be as a State, as there was population enough to constitute a State, and then all the plantation negroes would have the right of suffrage. It would be a fine field for carpet-baggers, who would overrun the island worse than they did the South. He was opposed to the annexation of Cuba, as he was to the annexation of San Domingo, though not so forcibly. Humanity demanded some satisfaction for the butchery. The duty of the Government depended on facts, not on mere rumors,—on who those men were, on their destination, and on whether the Virginius was an American ship, captured on the high seas, outside of Spanish jurisdiction. Our navy was weak, and Spain was better prepared for a sea war. Many of our vessels were built for harbor defense and for blockading. Spain could do us much injury. We had more commerce to lose than Spain, and a Spanish war vessel would create a consternation among our fleet of fishermen. The dispatches from New York should be taken *cum grano salis*, as they were evidently tinged with a filibustering sentiment. Anyway, he believed it was time to put a veto on the cruelties that had been practiced in Cuba.

COL. LOUIS SCHAFFNER

was in a hurry to see a lady, but stole time enough to say that he had no sympathy with filibusters who took their lives in their hands to make war on a country with which we were at peace; but the inhumanity of the Spaniard should be rebuked, and the insult offered our flag in some way avenged.

CAPT. EDWARD CUNIFFE,

of the Irish Rifles, Sheridan Guards, after an entertaining disquisition on international law and Spanish treachery, stated that his Company had discussed the possibility of war, and they were ready to a man to defend the honor of the Stars and Stripes. Speaking on the military question, the Captain deplored the fact that the State gave but little encouragement to military companies. They had to find their own uniforms and armories, the State giving them nothing but muskets. Many young men would join the companies in the city but for the expense it entailed. Something should be done, thought the Captain, to foster the military spirit to some extent at least, so that when an emergency came, men thoroughly drilled would be ready to take the field. In a large and growing city like Chicago there should be a regiment or two of disciplined troops.

GEN. M'CLURG

being called upon gave his opinions as follows: I have no sympathy with the men who have precipitated this quarrel, and I believe that they met a fate which they had only too well deserved. I am far from being one of those who rejoice at a good pretext for a war which might result in the annexation of Cuba. I believe the island, with her turbulent and treacherous people, could be nothing but a curse to us. I should prefer to go north rather than south for new territory. But what these men may have been, or what possible results may come from a war, are not what we have to consider. And if I understand the facts of the case aright, I cannot see how our Government has any course left but to resent the forcible taking of our own citizens on our own territory (for such the deck of the Virginius was), and their summary condemnation and execution by an unauthorized power. The disregard of the just and salutary rules of international law is a worse thing than war, and it is not mere chivalry, but the broadest charity to mankind, to maintain these rules even at the cost of blood. The duty which we owed to ourselves and the negro in the late war we would owe to the world in this. I can scarcely believe that such apology will be wanting as will avert war; but should it come as the result of this outrage, I think it would be a most popular one, especially at this time. Were I not fettered, I can imagine few more tempting ways of spending the winter than in a southern campaign. Our navy may be badly prepared for the emergency, owing to the economy of our politicians (rather than political economy), but the material is in our officers and men, and it will not take long to give them ships. If the army and volunteers got a chance, with Gen. Sheridan at the head of operations in the field, as doubtless he would be, I don't think we should be at war long—perhaps Mr. Seward's ninety days.

GEN. M'ARTHUR,

the Postmaster, was inquired for in the Post-Office, but he had not been there all day. What particular branch of local politics he had hold of yesterday could not be definitely ascertained, but it was rumored around town that he was working to make "Bill" Turtle Chief of Police. Anyway, we missed getting his views on the Cuban question, if he had any, published this morning.

COL. CHARLES KNOBLESDORF,

who served for two and one-half years during the rebellion, as Colonel of the Forty-fourth Illinois Light Infantry, and was a Prussian officer during the Schleswig-Holstein war, for which he draws a pension, said to THE TRIBUNE reporter that it was his impression that the question now before the public is one that should be settled at once. He thought that, if Spain declined to punish the perpetrators of the atrocious deeds, the United States should at once take possession of Cuba, and hinder the possibility of such acts in the future. We thought that the continuance of the struggle in Cuba for so many years was a disgrace to the United States, and its continuance would be a still greater one. He thought that in the event of a war with Spain the conclusion could not be otherwise than favorable to the United States. In the present state of affairs there would be no danger of interference by foreign powers. That the Spanish soldiery is completely demoralized, he considered to be fully proved by the cruelty and cowardice of their acts. The Cuban insurrectionists should, long ago, have been acknowledged as belligerents by the United States, the cruelties of the Spaniards been put an end to, and the struggle conducted on the principles of inter-State military law, with exchange of prisoners taking the place of their wholesale destruction. He thought the United States was not prepared for war, but then she was fully as much so as Spain, whose present circumstances were very unfavorable to the conducting of a war with so powerful and distant a land as the United States. He expressed himself quite favorably inclined toward the annexation of Cuba, and thought that the inhabitants of that island, with a good government, would in a short space of time become good citizens. If the country has any idea of interfering in Cuban affairs, now or never is the time to do so. The main objection to the giving up of Cuba by the Spaniards is the intense pride of that nation. The loss of Cuba to the Spaniards would prove an absolute gain to them. Freed from the incubus of a colonial rebellion, the Government could crush the one at home, and raise the Republic upon a firm foothold. As it is, with the two insurrections on hand, she will have the power to quell neither the one nor the other. The interference of the United States should be effected at once, and in so bold a manner as to leave do doubt of the earnestness of the intention.

COL. JUSSEN

said he had not given the subject sufficient attention to be able to give an opinion upon it in all its different bearings. He thought the nation should demand instant and full reparation for the insult. The case, he considered, to be made out against the Spaniards. American citizens sailing upon an American vessel, under American colors, have been seized and executed, the act being the same as if committed upon American soil. The question of the advisability of annexing Cuba he considered to be very doubtful. He thought there were almost irreconcilable differences between the races of the two countries, and that a permanent union of both, under one Government, could hardly be consummated more easily than that of San Domingo. His experience, however, was that wherever the mere mention of the annexation of the island was made it was received with enthusiasm by Americans. He thought a meeting of citizens should be called for the purpose of having Chicago's opinion with regard to the massacres.

GEN. A. L. CHETLAIN,

who served five years in the army during the rebellion, was found in his office in the Home National Bank, No. 53 South Halsted street. He was accosted by the reporter with, "General, I have been asked to call upon you to ascertain your opinion with regard to the Cuban-Spanish difficulty."

Gen. Chetlain—Well, I have read the papers lately with a great deal of interest, and have considered carefully what I have read, but I must say that I do not know that we have all the facts in the case. Still, we have enough to satisfy us that a most brutal and cowardly act has been committed upon American citizens. Nothing can justify Spain for the brutal act of taking the passengers from the Virginius and shooting them down.

Reporter—What do you think the duty of the Government to be in the emergency?

Gen. Chetlain—I think the Government should, first of all, acquaint itself with all the circumstances, and should then act with firmness. If the reports are true, as I have no doubt they are, full reparation should be demanded, and, if it were not immediately made, the country should strike immediately, and strike hard.

Reporter—What do you think of the Spanish people?

Gen. Chetlain—They have always had the reputation of being a blood-thirsty race. Their cruelty of character is cultivated from childhood up by bull-fights and other demoralizing exhibitions.

Reporter—How would you propose to demand reparation?

Gen. Chetlain—The United States Government should insist upon an example being made of the offenders. Spain should be called upon to punish those who ordered the massacre, and if she declines to do it the United States should take the matter in her own hands.

Reporter—What do you think of the annexation of Cuba to the United States?

Gen. Chetlain—I have always been favorably inclined towards that idea. There are certainly reasons for hesitancy in taking the step, but I have no doubt that, in the end, Cuba would become a valuable acquisition. I do not think the Cubans would be apt, at first, to become good citizens, but the free government would soon alter all their ideas, and eventually they would fall in.

Reporter—How about the Spanish residents and property-holders?

Gen. Chetlain—Those of them who are unfavorable to American rule would leave the island and go back to Spain. Their place American enterprise would not be long in filling, and the land would soon become commercially aggrandized.

Reporter—What do you think is the general feeling of the people in the matter?

Gen. Chetlain—They are a unit in the matter. They believe that the insult to the flag ought to be redressed immediately. I think the authorities at Washington, though they seem to be acting slowly at present, will strike promptly and hard when they make up their mind to do so. I have no doubt that they feel the nation has been insulted, and we are bound to resent the insult.

GEN. J. B. TURCHIN,

who served in the Federal army for three years during the war, expressed himself in very decided terms. In answer to the first query of the reporter as to what he thought of the affair, he said promptly: "I think they ought to be thrashed."

Reporter—Then you have no doubt about the criminality of the act?

Gen. Turchin—There are various points with regard to the vessel and the crew on board which seem to be still doubtful, but it is evident that the Spaniards were in too much of a hurry altogether. It is time such things were put an end to.

Reporter—What do you think the general feeling of the public is in the matter?

Gen. Turchin—There is a great deal of excitement in all parts, and the sympathy for the unfortunates murdered is universal. The people all are very strongly inclined to a fight. They feel that the insult must be punished, and the recurrence of such barbarities prevented.

Reporter—What do you think it is the duty of the Government to do at present?

Gen. Turchin—To act in consonance with the wishes of the people, which I think they will do. The strength and success of President Lincoln's war-administration lay in the fact that he was ever watchful of public sympathies and desires. I hope Grant is not so dull-headed as not to follow Lincoln's example.

Reporter—And you think the nation has set its heart on having reparation?

Gen. Turchin—I do. One thing which has pleased me greatly, is the intense feeling which the massacre has created in the South. It shows me that the Southerners still feel a pride in the old flag, and are ready to avenge any insult offered to it.

Reporter—What do you think of the prospect of Cuba's annexation?

Gen. Turchin—I object to the idea of the United States taking possession of Cuba. We should help the Cubans to become independent, and then, if they expressed a wish to join the Union, to let them do so by all means. In a strategic point of view, the island is of immense importance. If one of the States of the Union, it, with Key West, would be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. We have only the little Island of Key West at present as a station, which is altogether too insignificant. With Cuba, Key West, and as good a fleet as the United States ought to possess, we would be the masters of the Western waters.

Reporter—What are your views as to the present condition of Spain?

Gen. Turchin—I have watched the varying condition of Spanish affairs for some years with considerable interest, and just now I would not like to see anything happen which would damage Spain. If the republican form of Government is firmly established in France and Spain, there is no doubt that the whole of Europe will become a Republic. Ten years ago, Spain was a bigoted, unprogressive monarchy. The immense progress of the country towards liberal government within the past three years gives us reason to hope, if nothing stays the progress, of the permanent establishment of the Republic before long.

Reporter—What do you think of the Spaniards as soldiers?

Gen. Turchin—I think they are very good soldiers. They have shown themselves to be such in many wars. As Spain is now embarrassed, however, I think she is not strong enough to cope with America.

Reporter—What number of soldiers do you think that she has in Havana?

Gen. Turchin—I think that, including the Volunteers, she has about 100,000.

Reporter—What number of men would constitute a sufficiently strong invading army?

Gen. Turchin—I think that, with from 15,000 to 20,000 men to form a nucleus for the insurrectionists to rally round, the more important portion of the island could be held against the Spaniards. The topography of the island is such that concentration at any one point is impossible, and the insurrectionists could be fully equipped and armed by the invaders before any serious resistance could be made.

GEN. O. L. MANN.

The next veteran interviewed was Brevet-Brigadier-General O. L. Mann, who was of opinion that the seizure of the Virginius and the execution of her crew was a high-handed outrage, for which the perpetrators ought to be summarily and seriously punished. The Government ought to demand the return of the boat and the surrender for punishment of the leaders interested or implicated in the slaughter of her passengers and crew. He thought the Government ought to show its determination to maintain our rights on the high seas as well as upon land, and the general feeling is that they ought to interfere in the matter at once. Gen. Mann stated that on Sunday evening he had received a committee of three, representing a large number of intelligent laborers, who offered their services to their country at any moment it might require them. We thought that in forty-eight hours 10,000 troops for Cuba could be raised in Chicago alone, so deep-seated is the patriotic feeling which calls for a resentment of the outrage. The activity in the Navy-Yards gives rise to the hope that the Government is determined, and is going to take a firm position; the absence of the President from Washington gives rise to less hopeful views of the subject. Gen. Mann expressed himself as unfavorable to the acquisition of Cuba, save as a means of revenge. The Cubans he characterized as a semi-civilized set, who would require, for years a standing army to keep them in order.

COL. A. F. STEVENSON,

Gen. Sheridan's Inspector General during the war, and, at present, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, thought it was the duty of the Government to avenge the insult to the flag, and the American lives taken. The only way full reparation could be taken was to have the men responsible for the deed delivered over and executed, and while America has her hand in the business she ought not to stay her hand until the internal war in Cuba was stopped, as it has been a brutal conflict, marked by the most fiendish atrocities on the part of the Spaniards. He did not think the inhabitants of Cuba, as they are at present, would be a desirable acquisition to the country, but the island itself would. The probability is that, if it could be held as a territory by the United States for about ten years, it would, at the conclusion of its territorial career, be ready to join the Union as a State. By this time the influx of American enterprise, the establishing of schools, and consequent raising of the intelligence of the rising generation, would have given the Government a firm footing. There is no doubt that Havana would become a favored spot for European as well as American emigration. Col. Stevenson did not think Spain would be able to hold Cuba for any length of time in any event. A revolution at home, and another thousands of miles away on her hands, would undermine the strength of a much more powerful and wealthy nation than Spain.

FROM A RAILWAY STANDPOINT.

Several of the leading railroad managers of this city, being interviewed yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, as to the effect a war with Cuba would have upon the railroads, said that while they personally deprecated wars, still a war with Cuba and Spain at the present time would do more than anything else to bring renewed activity into the business affairs of the country, and consequently raise the railroads out of their embarrassed state, as farmers would then find a large sale for their produce in our markets, and freely come forward with the same. Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Union Stock Yards, who has just returned from an extended trip through Iowa and Nebraska, stated that in case of war the business of the railroads would be better than ever. The hog crop in the country he had traversed was twice as large this year as it was two years ago. The elevator was full of stock and produce awaiting a fair market, which they would have in case of war. The farmers are anxious to sell, and must do so before spring, be there war or not. The warlike feeling has already shown its effect in New York, and in this city to some extent, by the advance in the prices of produce and of gold. Most of the managers being very reluctant to give any opinion on the subject, nothing but the above could be elicited from them.

## "COL." YOUNG'S STORY.

HOW HE WAS OFFERED $20,000 TO ORGANIZE A CUBAN EXPEDITION AND THEN BETRAY IT.

*Boston (Nov. 14) Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

As long ago as last summer, a *Herald* correspondent had an interview with a young man, then under arrest, who volunteered a statement in his experience which, in view of the Virginius affair, is at this time of peculiar interest and importance. The informer's name is John W. Young, a young man of about 35 years of age, of rare talents, and an experience with the world which few of his years have ever attained.

In the summer of 1872 Mr. Young, in company with his wife, left New Orleans for Havana. He was not a stranger in those ports, having served prominently among the insurgents a few years before, and his arrival there was expected by the Captain-General. At this time friends advised him to keep away, but being of an adventurous spirit he ignored their warning, and determined to continue his journey. Approaching Key West he was taken sick, and obliged to remain over a while. Upon the arrival at Havana of the steamer on which he had taken passage it was discovered by the agents of the Captain-General that he was not on board. That official immediately telegraphed to Young to come to Havana and see him as soon as he could. Inasmuch as the tourist expected to visit Cuba incognito, particularly so far as the authorities are concerned, he did not now propose to continue the trip, and the matter of how and by what means the Captain-General learned of his intended journey was a serious enigma.

He answered by telegram, declining to visit the island, fearing that his past exploits there with the Cubans would secure his summary execution. The request was several times repeated by telegraph, but Mr. Young positively declined to go. Finally, a special messenger came from the Captain-General to Key West, and informed him that if he and his wife would accompany him to the island, the Captain-General would see that no harm befel them, and that they would be safely returned to the United States. Upon this assurance, with the word of honor of the messenger, Mr. Young and his wife acceded to the request and started. Immediately upon arriving in the harbor of Havana, the steamer was met by a small boat, and Mr. Young was taken from his wife and disguised, and privately conveyed to the Captain-General's palace. Here he was kept in seclusion for three days, during which time he heard nothing from his wife, and only came in contact with those who were guarding him. Mrs. Young, during this time, was being hospitably entertained at the Captain-General's country residence. At the end of the third day, Mr. Young was brought before the General, and, after a preliminary conversation, there ensued the following:

Captain-General—Is this Col. Young?

Mr. Young—Yes, sir.

Captain-General—I understand you have been in the Mexican service with Maximilian?

Mr. Young—Yes, sir.

Captain-General—Did you make any money there?

Mr. Young—No, sir.

Captain-General—I understand, also, that you have been with the insurgents?

Mr. Young—Yes, I have.

Captain-General—Did you make any money out of them?

Mr. Young—No, sir.

Captain-General (in a low tone, with a quizzical look and placing his hand familiarly on Young's shoulders)—Do you wish to make some money?

Mr. Young—Yes, certainly.

Captain-General—Well, Colonel, I have a scheme by which you can make a nice little sum, and if you are willing to enter into the arrangement we will proceed to business.

Mr. Young—I would like to know what the scheme is, and will listen to you.

Captain-General—You know I have been in command here a long time, and we have had comparatively no success and no victories. The mother Government is becoming dissatisfied with my administration of affairs on the island, and is tiring of it. If we don't have any victories soon, I shall lose my position, and the insurgents will soon get the mastery of us. Understanding that you are a great organizer and a man that can be trusted, I now confide to you my plan of action. I wish you to return to the United States immediately and set about organizing an expedition for the relief and assistance of the insurgents. You must raise money, enlist good men to assist in organizing, get arms, ammunition, and all sorts of supplies in as large quantities as you can raise, and enlist all the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers possible; also obtain a slow sailing steamer for transporting your men and supplies, and see to it that she is well equipped and manned by an experienced and loyal crew. You can organize at any American port you think proper, but it appears to me that New Orleans is best adapted for the purpose. Keep me informed from day to day, by cypher telegrams, of your progress. Let me know the fastest speed the steamer can make, also the day on which you will sail from the port you select, and the course you will take, and the point where you will probably land; also give me such other information as will enable me to select a faster sailing steamer and have her cruising on the course which you select, so that we can overhaul you after a spirited chase, you having done apparently all in your power to escape. When taken, make every appearance of resistance you can, and talk loudly about the cause which you are seemingly engaged in. Do this, and enable me to capture the steamer which you command, and I will give you $20,000 in gold and half of the proceeds from the sale of the steamer, arms, ammunition, and supplies.

Young, after considering the matter, replied substantially as follows:

"This is all very well, so far, but I wish to know what will be done with the men captured."

Captain-General (with a shrug of the shoulders)—Oh, they must be shot. That is the principal part of the scheme. The public will demand that.

Young—Great God! General, do you wish me or ask me to be the murderer of hundreds of innocent men? It is a desperate piece of business; but, if I consent to engage in it, I think it will be necessary to enlist and engage some thirty American men who have seen service in the rebellion to work with me. That will give character to the expedition, and inspire confidence and enthusiasm among the men. I cannot consent to any arrangement whereby one of my own countrymen will lose his life. What will you do with them, and how can I prevent them from being shot, as well as myself?

Captain-General—Before you sail, manage to send me a list of the names of those whom you desire to save, and I will manage to have you and them apparently escape, in a manner which will blind the others, and when executed they will not know but you are to share the same fate.

Young—General, I have not the heart to do it. It seems to me like murder, and a cause that resorts to such means cannot succeed.

Captain-General (producing papers which he had previously drawn up, and all ready for signatures)—You know you are in my power, and your life is nothing here. Were it known that you are now in the castle, I could not protect you from violence, or scarcely protect myself. Enter into this agreement, and sign this paper, and you can leave the island safely with your wife. If you refuse, the very worst consequences will follow.

The result, as may be imagined, was that Young immediately signed the paper, and apparently entered heartily into the treacherous and damnable conspiracy, but at the same time was praying for deliverance from the island and from the snare the Captain-General has so adroitly led him into. The young adventurer's rare accomplishments in the persuasive and confidential line now served him, and the General was made to believe that Young was earnestly and heartily devoted to the work. The details were arranged in a very few days, and, with a bountiful supply of funds, Young left Havana with his wife for New Orleans. His departure was as secret as his arrival, for if his presence had been discovered by the Volunteers he would have been torn to pieces and fragments of his body retained as relics. Once in the land of the free and home of the brave, he, of course, abandoned the expedition which he had so faithfully promised to command, but not until he had made one or two drafts on the Captain-General. The latter, however, through his agents in this country, soon learned that he had been duped, and funds were, of course, no longer forthcoming.

Young is now in jail in Chicago, awaiting trial for forging post-office money-orders. [He plead guilty; was sentenced, Nov. 6, to three years' imprisonment; and is now in the Penitentiary at Joliet.—ED. TRIBUNE.] The statement was made four months ago, and when taken into custody he had a trunk containing several passports in Spanish, a commission, issued to John W. Young as a Deacon of a church in Wisconsin, and a policy of insurance upon the farm buildings of the father-in-law of Young to the amount of $40,000, which are believed to be forgeries. Among the clothing in the trunk was a richly embroidered military coat, which Young asserts he wore when an officer under Maximilian in Mexico. There are also cards passed on the trunk, showing that he had been in Cuba and Mexico, and a multitude of documents, printed and written in Spanish, together with several communications from the Captain-General, all of which go to confirm his story.

A dispatch from Washington in reference to the above story stated that "It is known in official quarters that, instead of the Captain-General proposing to Young to act as decoy in bringing an expedition to Cuba for the purpose of being captured, such proposition was made by Young himself to the Captain-General, who, having no confidence in Young, gave him a certain time in which to leave the island, and he left."

## STATE TAXATION.

**The Assessment of 1873 Compared with That of 1868—Nearly $800,000 Diverted by the New Arrangement to Pay the Interest on Railroad-Aid Bonds.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—The increase in the assessment of property in the State for 1873 over 1868, in localities owing railroad-aid debts and having bonds registered, is $370,000,000. The rate of taxation for revenue purposes is 2 7-10 mills, which produces, on this amount, $864,000. It is estimated that 10 per cent is exhausted in the collection, which would leave $777,600 as the net amount which will be diverted to pay the interest, etc., on railroad-aid bonds. In consequence of this, the rate of tax for revenue purposes is fixed at 2 7-10 mills, and but for this it would have been but 2 1-14 mills, which shows the increase of tax to be nearly 7-10 of one mill.

**A Suit Brought by the Ottawa Glass Company to Resist the Payment of the Tax on Capital Stock.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 17.—The Circuit Court is now in session. The docket is very light, there being only nine important cases for the LaSalle Circuit. An important question is to-day before the Court on the application of the Ottawa Glass Company to restrain the County Clerk from extending the tax on the amount raised by the State Board over the assessment of the Town Assessor, by taxing the capital stock over and above the amount of property held by the Company. Judge Caton and son appear for the Company, and ask for a temporary injunction.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Suits to Be Instituted Against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 17.—Suits are about to be commenced against the Illinois Central Railroad by parties in Delaware and Buchanan Counties, in this State, whose wheat stacks were destroyed by fire which caught from locomotives. The damaged parties, it is alleged, have been trying in vain to get reparation from the Railroad Company, and, failing to get it by one way, they will have recourse to legal means.

**Suits in Indianapolis Against the Republic Fire Insurance Company.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Judgments were rendered to-day in the United States District Court, amounting to over $10,000 in cases of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, against stockholders who refused to pay assessments after the great fire in Chicago.

**A Colored Woman, Being Ejected from a Ladies' Car, Recovers Damages.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—In the case of Catharine Brown (colored) against the Washington, Alexandria & Georgetown Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries in being put out of a ladies' car, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment for plaintiff, holding that the Court below had jurisdiction, and that the action was properly sustained against the company. This does not decide the general question of the right of railroad companies to make regulations separating races in their cars in the absence of charter provisions prohibiting it.

## FIRES.

**In Buffalo; Loss About $80,000.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 17.—Coit Block, one of the principal business buildings in the city, caught fire to-night at 6 o'clock. The fifth story and Mansard roof were completely destroyed, and the building was badly damaged by fire and water. The stocks in seven stores were ruined by water. The loss is about $80,000. White & Brayley, lithographers, occupied three stories of the building. They lose about $30,000; fully insured. Charles T. Cort, owner of the building, loses $8,000. The City Water-Works office is in the building; its contents were saved by tarpaulins. The height of the building prevented the firemen from getting control of the flames until after two hours' hard work.

**At Covington, Ky.**

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 17.—A *Journal* special says that the woolen mills at Owensboro, Ky., were this morning destroyed by fire. Messrs. A. C. Wood, John Taylor, and Mr. Perdore lose $20,000. Twenty operatives are thrown out of employment.

**Near Bangor, Maine.**

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—J. Shaw & Bros.' extensive tannery, at Jackson Brook, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with about $50,000 worth of stock. Total loss, nearly $100,000, on which there is no insurance.

## STORM AT THE SOUTH.

**A Hotel Blown Down at Raleigh, Tenn.—Memphis Papers Without Press Dispatches.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The storm last evening was general. For the first time within six years the press of this city was almost entirely without reports, the telegraph wires being prostrated in every direction. At Raleigh Village, nine miles north of this city, a new hotel was blown down, and fencing was leveled with the ground. At Decatur, Ala., considerable damage is reported, but as yet it is impossible to obtain reliable information.

## SPORTING MATTERS.

**Negotiations for Another $20,000 Race in San Francisco—The Condition of the Horse True Blue.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A surgeon has examined the leg of True Blue, and gives the opinion that the horse is not permanently lamed. Chamberlain, however, says he does not think he will ever be able to run again. Efforts are making to get up a match race between Joe Daniels and Thad Stevens for $20,000, four miles and repeat.

## MEMPHIS.

**Solemn High Mass for the Souls of Victims by Yellow Fever—Suicide Caused by Destitution.**

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Church to-day by Bishop Fitz Gerald, of Little Rock, for the repose of the souls of those who died of yellow fever.

Mrs. Moore, residing near the corner of Vance and Walnut streets, committed suicide this afternoon by taking laudanum. Cause, destitution. She leaves two young children.

## UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 17.—The memorial to Congress for legislation on Utah has thus far over 3,000 signatures in the mining districts alone.

The great suits of Haskins vs. Wall for possession of the well-known Winsor groupe of mines in the Little Cottonwood region, involving nearly two millions of dollars, was dismissed to-day by the District Court on motion of plaintiff.

Travel west on the Pacific Railroad, is unprecedently large, and is daily increasing. The utmost facilities of the Companies are scarcely sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary number of passengers.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Calima, from New York Oct. 1, for San Francisco, was at Rio de Janeiro, with a shaft broken, on the 23d ult.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—The steamships Algeria and Thuringia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived—Steamship Pembroke, from Cardiff.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—The steamships Republic and City of Chester have arrived.

## CONSTITUTIONAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Judge Larremore has decided that the new Police-Justice act is constitutional.

## THE FAMINE IN ANTICOSTI.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17.—Advices from Anticosti state that of 500 Newfoundlanders on the island, only 100 are supplied with provisions.

# FOREIGN.

**MacMahon Desires that His Dictatorship Begin Immediately.**

**But the Prolongation Committee Refuse Their Consent.**

**Successful Progress of the English in the Ashantee War.**

**Mexican Federal Troops Keeping the Peace in Monterey.**

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, which was presented and read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says that it has been decided as best for the interests of the country to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present Executive for seven years. He deems it his duty to indicate the guarantees without which it would be imprudent for him to accept the task of governing the country. He points out the bad effect of the postponement of the beginning of the prolongation until after the constitutional bills are voted. Such a course would diminish his authority and render it more uncertain. He expresses the strongest desire for a speedy discussion of the constitutional bills. If his term is prolonged he will use the powers granted in the defense of the conservative ideas which he is convinced, are those of the majority of the nation.

After the adjournment of the Assembly, Ministers De Broglie, Battiie, and Ernou attended a meeting of the Committee on Prolongation, and submitted the propositions of the President's message. The Committee consented to a term of seven years, but refused to yield on the other points.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In the Bazaine Court-Martial to-day, M. Blondin, a Director of the Bank of France, in Metz, during the siege, testified that Gen. Coffineers urged him to conceal a quantity of gold on the 20th of August, saying the Prussians would enter the city in a few days.

## AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A special dispatch from Aden says that in an encounter recently in El Hayz, between the Arabs and Turks, 300 of the former and seventy of the latter were killed and wounded. It is probable that the British force at Aden will interfere and prevent encroachments by the Turks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A London dispatch states that the Ashantee expedition had advanced twenty-five miles from Elmina, and that the Ashantees are retreating on the River Prah, having been defeated with great loss in killed and wounded, and five of their villages burned.

## MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 17.—The mail from Monterey to-day brings intelligence that the Federal troops under Gen. Tren are occupying Monterey and Saltillo. To maintain order, Gen. Zepeda, who was deposed as Governor of the State of Coahuila, is again at Saltillo, and has organized several hundred State troops, with which to oppose the forces of the Congress of the State, which deposed him and recognizes Dr. Salas as Governor. Another conflict between Gen. Zepeda and the friends of Salas is anticipated.

A large conducta of silver is on the road between Setacaticos and Saltillo. Five hundred Federal troops were dispatched to escort it to Monterey to prevent it falling into the hands of either of the parties who are opposing each other.

The election for member of Congress from this district resulted in favor of Senor Volasco. His friends are celebrating his triumph to-day with a procession, music, fireworks, and the ringing of church bells. Volasco has been a steadfast friend of Zeona Liberia; was a member of the Mexican Border Commission, recently investigating the claims of the inhabitants of the frontier States of Mexico for losses sustained from Texas. He is an active opponent of Gen. Cortina, and his re-election to Congress is therefore regarded by his party as of great importance to the frontier States of Mexico.

## GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The London *Telegraph* of the 6th has the following special:

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—It is not denied in official circles here that the Pope wrote a second letter to the German Emperor. The fact that it has not been published is ascribed to the circumstance that it treated of matters strictly personal to His Majesty, and in no way touched upon political subjects. It is not from motives of courtesy that it has been kept back, but for the simple reason that it is entirely devoid of importance. It has not been, nor will it be, answered by the Emperor.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The German Government has addressed a remonstrance to France on account of the Pastoral issued by the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayer for the recovery of Metz and Strasburg.

The Federal Counsel has decided that the elections for the German Diet shall be held early in January.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Gen. Pieltain, the late Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz.

The report current yesterday that Admiral Palo de Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, was to be superseded, is denied.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—The revolution is over, and an amnesty has been proclaimed.

Gen. Corroroso, the leader of the rebel forces, has sailed for Peru.

A portion of the Cabinet is at war with the President, and the Constituent Assembly is against him; hence he threatens its dissolution at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

The American filibustering steamer Gen. Sherman entered the harbor of Aspinwall on the 3d inst., under the name of the Gen. Ariza, and was at once seized by Capt. Cushing, of the United States steamer Wyoming, for using illegal ship papers and sailing under the flag of Honduras, while it is claimed that she is an American vessel. Her case will be decided by the United States Courts.

## GALESBURG.

**Proposed Inter-State College Competition in the Line of Oratory—List of Prizes Offered.**

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 17.—Arrangements have been completed by which a grand inter-State college contest is to be held in this city Feb. 28, 1874. The Governors of States represented have signified their intention to be present, if possible. Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has appointed Prof. Albert Stetson, of the Normal University, as one of the judges. The other judges have not yet been appointed, but will be announced in due time. The following will explain the affair:

The Adelphi Society of Knox College, feeling that it would be for the mutual benefit of Western colleges to engage in friendly rivalry, and favoring the culture of the rostrum, desires to submit to your consideration the following proposition:

*First*—The Delphi Society offers two prizes in oratory, to consist of $100 and $75 respectively, to be open for competition to the following named universities and colleges, each institution furnishing one orator: Illinois State Industrial University and Chicago University, of Illinois; Iowa State University and Iowa College, of Iowa; and Wisconsin State University and Beloit College, of Wisconsin.

*Second*—The contest shall be held under the auspices of the Adelphi Society of Knox College, in the Galesburg Opera-House, on the evening of Feb. 28, 1874.

*Third*—The Governors of the three States represented shall each select one man, and these three men so appointed shall constitute the Awarding Committee.

*Fourth*—In marking the contestants the judges shall take into consideration excellence of thought, style of composition and delivery, marking each on a scale of ten. The person receiving the highest average mark shall be entitled to the first prize, and the one receiving the next highest, the second.

*Fifth*—At the close of the contest the Committee of Award shall place their marks in sealed envelopes in the hands of the Chairman without any conferring together or comparing of marks.

*Sixth*—A committee of three, elected from the audience by the contestants, shall receive the marks from the Chairman, take their sum, and announce the successful contestants.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—The steamer Java left Detroit last night for Buffalo, with 22,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 bushels of oats, and 3,100 barrels of flour, but struck a rock at the Lime-Kiln Crossing, injuring her so that 5 feet of water lay in her hold when she went to the dock at Malden. The steamer will be saved, but her cargo was necessarily more or less injured.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 17.—The tug Anna P. Dorr, from Toledo, with a dredge and two scows, lost the scows in a gale off Grand River on Saturday night.

## SOUTH BEND WATER-WORKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 17.—The stand-pipe of the South Bend Water-Works was raised in position to-day in the presence of a large crowd of citizens. The stars and stripes were run to the top, a band playing "The Red, White, and Blue." Brief and felicitous addresses were delivered by Mayor Miller, Dwight Deming, Esq., and others. There was great enthusiasm. The pipe is 200 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. Weight, 44,000 pounds. It is thought to be the largest ever raised in one piece. Capacity, 29,500 gallons.

## SUICIDE.

*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 15.—On Thursday last, at Fairview, Ia., an old resident named Daniel Gibbs committed suicide by taking poison. Domestic trouble was the cause. The poor man did not realize what he was doing until it was too late, and then he pleaded piteously for his life, but medical aid could not be procured in time to do him any good.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

**Port of Chicago.**

ARRIVED............Nov. 17.

Schr D. Ferguson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Hungarian, Manistee, lumber.
Schr. R. B. King, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lookout, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Game-Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie Sautel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davies, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Frontier City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Howard, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Orient, Oswego, salt.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Minnehaha, St. Joseph, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.

CLEARED............Nov. 15-17.

Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 10 brls beef, 15 brls flour.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 39,000 bu wheat, 2,400 brls flour, 208 bags oil-cake, 177 bags grass-seed, 112 bags oat-meal, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 300 hides, 5 brls oil.
Prop O. Townsend, Buffalo, 37,000 bu wheat.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 45 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Painesville, Cleveland, 35,780 bu corn.
Schr H. Blood, Hedge-Hog Harbor, 300 bu oats 7 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Ataunto, Sauble River, 10,270 bu oats, 1,500 bu corn, 325 brls flour, 80 brls pork, 60 brls beef, 6 tcs lard.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 1,000 hides, 20 tons coal, and sundries.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 5,150 bu oats, 779 bu corn, 150 brls beef, 110 brls pork, 130 brls flour, 5 tons hay.
Schr Lizzie Doak, 40 brls oil, 40 kegs beer, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr William Howe, Port Colborne, 19,010 bu wheat.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 32,000 bu barley.
Schr Willie Keller, Buffalo, 16,166 bu wheat.
Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburg, 12,000 bu corn, 83 boxes seed.

**Lake Freights**

were quiet at 6½c and 7c for corn and wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for Oswego at 12c and 13c for corn and wheat. The charters were: To Oswego—Schr Hartford, wheat at 13c; schr Grenada, corn at 12c. To Kingston—Schr Home, wheat on private terms. To Buffalo—Schr Annie Vought, corn on owner's account; prop Wm. Tweed and prop Arabia, corn through. Total, 6. Capacity equal to 60,000 bu wheat and 130,000 bu corn. The schr Hemisphere was taken in the afternoon for corn to Sandusky on private terms; capacity, 20,000 bu.

**Vessels Passed Detroit.**

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—PASSED DOWN—Props Pacific, Lawrence, City of New York, New York, Fayette, Badger State, Graves and barges, Mohawk, City of Concord, Lowell; schrs M. C. Cameron, Undine, Montauk.

PASSED UP—Props Milwaukee, Colorado, Cuba, Wales and barges, Oneida; schrs Sunrise, Exchange, F. M. Knapp, Ida Keith, Guide, Pfister, H. P. Baldwin.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—PASSED DOWN—Props James Fisk, Jr., Toledo, A. A. Turner, Winslow; schrs Grace Greenwood, Asa Childs.

PASSED UP—Prop Gordon Campbell; schrs Fleetwing, D. A. Wills, W. S. Crosthwaite.

WIND—South.

**Illinois Canal and River News.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 17.—The steam-tug C. F. Nagle departed to-day, towing the canal-boats J. C. Rotty, with timber for the Copperas Creek Dam, and the Essex, with lumber for Havana. The canal-boats Champion, from Chicago, with lumber for Havana, and the Polar Star, from Chicago, light for Havana, and the prop T. J. Alexander, with lumber for Peru, and towing the barge G. W. Rockwood, with lumber for the Copperas Creek Dam, all passed out of the canal. Nothing passed in.

Twenty-eight inches of water is reported on Sugar Creek Bar.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—ARRIVED—Constitution, Lemont, 74 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 78 yds stone; W. J. Rosbuck, Lemont, 89 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; North Star, Ottawa, 6,500 bu oats; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Midgie, Marseilles, 26,400 ft lumber, 1 m shingles, 140 posts, 20 tons coal, 10 brls lime, 40 brls apples, 500 head cabbages; Elizabeth, Lockport, 3,355 bu wheat, 5 brls meal, 1,900 lbs sundries; Hercules, LaSalle, 100 tons coal, 71 brls salt; Shamrock, Ottawa, 90,338 ft lumber; Contest, Morris, 57,200 ft lumber, 75 m lath; R. E. Goodsell, Ottawa; Brilliant, Lockport; schr Skylark, Henry; Augusta, Lemont; Reliance, Lemont; Eclipse, Lemont; Charles Steel, Willow Springs; prop Wasp, Summit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Schenck's Mandrake Pills.**

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

**To Dr. Helmbold's Patients.**

The celebrated Ext. Buchu, of which Dr. Helmbold was the originator, is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from imprudence or excess. This great diuretic never fails. Patients should be particular to get the genuine, which bears the Doctor's signature. All druggists sell it. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

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PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, unrivaled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds. merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

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All other curable diseases successfully treated and cured by Doctor S. W. INGRAHAM, 137 South Clark-st. Special attention to Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

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Further and sweeping Reductions in prices of FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS, at

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We will meet the lowest prices made and go lower.

We shall display on our centre-tables this week, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, an assorted line of Dress Goods, some of which are reduced from 60 cents, all desirable shades.

FRENCH MERINOS, all reduced.
ENGLISH MERINOS, 35 cts. yd.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, 37 1-2 cts. yd.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 35 cts. yd.
Higher Qualities EMPRESS CLOTHS at a sacrifice.
BLACK ALPACAS reduced from 45 to 25 cts.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS at your own price.
Yard-wide PRINTED CRETONNES, 12 1-2 cts.
French and English PRINTS marked down.
LYONS ROLL POPLINS, 62 1-2 cts, half price.
BLACK SILKS will be slaughtered.
Other Bargains as heretofore advertised.

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Corner Madison & Peoria-sts.

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Richard Grant White,
Junius Henri Browne,
Richard B. Kimball.

WHAT A GALAXY OF GREAT WRITERS FOR A SINGLE NUMBER.

II.

In addition to the regular articles by the above list of brilliant writers, the DEPARTMENT ARTICLES alone are worth double the price of the magazine. The Scientific Miscellany by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Driftwood, by Philip Quilibet (Geo. E. Pond), Current Literature, by Arthur Sedgwick, Nebulæ, by the Editor.

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46 State-st.,
And Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Drew & Newbury, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, at Nos. 8 and 9 Bryan Block, Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George G. Newbury assumes all indebtedness of said firm, and he only is authorized to receive and receipt for debts due said firm. Witness our hands and seals, November 17, 1873.

J. G. DREW. [L. S.]
GEORGE G. NEWBURY. [L. S.]

The undersigned, as successor to the late firm of Drew & Newbury, will continue to carry on a general Real Estate and House Renting Agency at the old office, Nos. 8 and 9 Bryan Block, where he hopes by his promptness and fidelity to retain the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm of Drew & Newbury.

GEORGE G. NEWBURY.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

The improvement in the financial outlook, both in the local and general markets, continues. Grain, gold, and stocks are all higher than at the close of last week, and, though the rates for money are still high, the supply of it is undoubtedly increasing, and confidence is being resuscitated.

New York exchange is still extremely scarce, owing to the small volume of grain going forward to the East, and nearly all the banks in this city are shipping currency to New York to make exchange.

The prospect that three months hence the Government may run short of coin to pay the interest on the public debt, is probably the main cause in stimulating the rise in the price of gold. But it is also certain that the possibility of a military movement on Cuba is also having an important influence in the same direction. At first, cautious people thought the talk of war on the Cuban question was mainly "bunkum," which everybody encouraged as a means of distracting attention from the financial crisis, upon which the public mind had become too intently concentrated to form a reasonable judgment. But the more the situation is discussed the more does it seem probable that the Government of the United States may be obliged to take some action in behalf of the independence of Cuba. Acting on the principle that it is the duty of this Government to encourage the struggles of every people for political liberty, we hastened to acknowledge the Republic of Spain almost before it was a fixed fact. Why should we not also recognize, by some official act, the struggles of the Cubans for the same freedom? The Spanish rule of Cuba is an obstacle to that natural extension of commerce which opens the way for social progress. Cuba is surrounded by a wall of high tariff duties that keep the island shut up in a box, dominated by about 150 families, who hold it as the last ditch of human slavery on this side the Atlantic. These considerations doubtless have considerable weight with a large class of people who would not be sorry if the Government of the United States espoused the cause of the Virginius. There is another class of practical people in the United States who would be glad to see Cuba free. Owing to the unsettled condition of the political affairs on the island, the Cuban trade has not been a profitable one to American merchants for a year or two. Many of them who had made large and repeated advances to Cuban planters have been obliged to take the plantations for their debts. Having thus been forced to make investments in Cuba they naturally want their property under the protection of the American flag. Thus there are various classes in this country who each have different reasons for desiring the deliverance of Cuba from Spain.

CHICAGO MISREPRESENTED.

It has been apparent for a month that the bankers and newspapers of New York city feel a good deal disgusted because the bankers of Chicago presumed to do their own thinking and follow the dictates of their own reason in the late financial panic, instead of following in the footsteps of their Mighty Highnesses, the "financiers" of New York, in issuing a new kind of shinplaster currency called loan-certificates, and in refusing to pay-out currency on demand. The facts that the majority of the Chicago banks continued to pay currency on demand throughout the panic, without stopping for a single day, and that the banks of this city refused to resort to the loan-certificate expedient, and that the result has shown that the course of the Chicago banks was based on sounder financial principles than those which govern the financiering of New York City,—these facts, we say, are something of which Chicago people have good reason to feel proud. The New York banks and the New York press, however, in their endeavors to apologize for their own financial blundering during the panic, and in their efforts to show that the whole United States follows the lead of a few bell-wethers in that city, have not only attempted to ignore the independent position taken by the banks of Chicago, but, in some instances, have misrepresented the position taken by both the city and the banks of Chicago during the panic. Some weeks ago, we noticed in the New York *Bulletin*, a statement to the effect that the banks of every city in the United States (except those on the Pacific Coast) suspended currency payments and issued loan-certificates. Again, in the Boston Commercial *Bulletin* we noticed a similar statement, which seemed to have been based on the statement made by the New York *Bulletin*. But now comes the unkindest cut of all. The Chicago and Western readers of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for December will be surprised to find, by reading a long article on the "Panic in Wall Street," that, contrary to their understanding of the case, the banks of Chicago suspended payment and issued the loan-certificates, and that the city itself went into the business of issuing shinplasters for $5 and $10 each. In his history of the "Panic in Wall Street," the writer in *Harper's Monthly* says:

In the first week of October the country had three currencies,—gold, legal-tender notes, and money, this last consisting of certified checks and certificates of deposit. The banks of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati followed the example of the banks of New York, and refused to pay out greenbacks.

And again:

A scarcity of small notes was soon developed. To meet the emergency the City of Chicago issued city shinplasters for $5 and $10 each, and the necessity of issuing certificates of deposit for $10 and $20 each was strongly urged upon the banks of New York.

There is no doubt that the New York City banks were so alarmed at the danger of a collapse of the dropsical railway stocks on which the lend their money, that they were ready to resort to any illegal expedient in the issue of shinplasters themselves, but it shows a mean spirit to attempt to apologize for their own weakness by saying that the banks and municipal authorities of Chicago did the same thing. As far as this city and its banks are concerned, both of the above statements from *Harper's Monthly* are false in every particular. It would be no excuse to say that they were only errors of the writer in the names of Western cities. Any writer who pretended to enough knowledge of financial affairs to write a magazine article on the panic, should at least have known the facts in the case. The article in the December *Harper* proves one of two things: either that it was a case of willful misrepresentation, or else that the editorial supervision of articles to be printed in the magazine is not what it should be.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 114 | 114¼@114⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 | 108⅛ | 108¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '64 | 108⅜ | 109⅛@109⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 | 109⅛ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July | 112⅛ | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July | 113⅛ | 114 @114⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July | 113⅛ | 113⅞@114⅛ |
| 10-40s | 108 | 108⅝ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 108⅛ | 109⅛@109⅜ |
| U. S. currency 6s | 109⅞ | 110⅛ |
| Gold (full weight) | 108⅛ | 109⅜ |
| Gold coupons | 108⅛ | 109⅛ |
| Eastern exchange (counter rates) | .... | par. |
| Gold exchange | .... | 109⅜ |
| Sterling exchange (large drafts) | .... | 108¾@108⅞ |
| Chicago City 7s | .... | 99 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | .... | 99 and int. |
| Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds | 95 | @ 97½ |

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 114¼ | Coupons, '67 | 113⅞ |
| Coupons, '62 | 108⅞ | Coupons, '68 | 113⅜ |
| Coupons, '64 | 108 | 10-40s | 107⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 | 109⅜ | Currency 6s | 110⅛ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 112⅛ | New 5s | 109 |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 87 | Virginias, old | 35 |
| Tennessees, old | 70 | North Carolinas, old | 22 |
| Tennessees, new | 70 | North Carolinas, new | 14 |
| Virginias, new | 36 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 58 | St. Paul pfd | 53¾ |
| Western Union | 58⅜ | Wabash | 40⅜ |
| Quicksilver | 19⅜ | Wabash pfd | 65 |
| Adams Express | 83¾ | Ft. Wayne | 83 |
| Wells Fargo | 64 | Terre Haute | 8 |
| American Express | 57 | Terre Haute pfd | 21 |
| United States Ex | 57¾ | Chicago & Alton | 91 |
| Pacific Mail | 28 | Chicago & Alton pfd | 95 |
| New York Central | 87¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 24¾ |
| Erie | 42¾ | C., C. & C. | 25 |
| Erie pfd | 66 | C., B. & Q. | 92⅛ |
| Harlem | 109⅜ | Lake Shore | 67⅜ |
| Harlem pfd | 112 | Indiana Central | 18 |
| Michigan Central | 79⅜ | Illinois Central | 92 |
| Pittsburgh (ex. int.) | 77 | Union Pacific stocks | 20⅜ |
| Northwestern | 40 | Union Pacific bonds | 75 |
| Northwestern pfd | 63 | Central Pacific bonds | 90 |
| Rock Island (ex. div.) | 88⅜ | Del., Lack. & West | 90½ |
| N. J. Central | 91 | B., H. & Erie | 1⅝ |
| St. Paul | 29⅜ | | |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 340 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 23x179 2-10 ft, with building, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $33,500.

Michigan av, near northeast corner of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 20x112½ ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $18,000.

Huron st, 170 ft e of North Dearborn st, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $3,000.

Clybourn av, s e corner of Dayton st, triangle of 76x90 and 64½ ft, dated Jan. 4, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Pearl st, 114 ft s of Webster av, e f, 22x51 ft, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $350.

West Division st, 341 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,800.

Flournoy st, 225 ft w of Rockwell st, s f, 125x125 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $4,200.

Harbine st, 72 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $350.

Rice st, 160 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $1,200.

West Huron st, near Temple st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Drake av, 72 ft n of West Kinzie st, e f, 120x124 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Drake av, near the above, e f, 120x124 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,800.

West Madison st, 280 4-10 ft e of Ogden av, s f, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Blue Island av, 67½ ft e of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $2,000.

Rebecca st, n e corner of Laflin st, s f, 22 7-10x124 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $1,150.

Warren av, 144 ft e of Warren av, n f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 5; consideration, $4,300.

Park av, 178 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 30x124 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,600.

Undivided ⅙ of the above, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $1,500.

North av, 48 ft w of Holt st, n f, 48x118½ ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $3,250.

State st, 442 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x121 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $6,000.

Shurtleff av, 231½ ft s of Swift place, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

West 75, of s 150 ft, Lot 5, of Lots 4 to 10, of Lots 7 and 8 in Leyman's part w of railroad in s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 25, in Tyler's Block 2, Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ of Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $3,625.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 3, of Phare's s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $480.

Lot 3, of Bogue's Lots 6, 7, and 10 of Block 13, in Lyman et al. part n e ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 17, in Block 2, of Hitchcock's part s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $600.

Lot 3, in Block 4, of Fawsett's part s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, in Block 10, of Clyde, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 111 and 112 of Cole's part Block 1, of Stave's part n e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,000.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | RECEIPTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 7,460 | 6,368 | 10,084 | 7,913 |
| Wheat, bu | 77,340 | 51,972 | 263,010 | 124,641 |
| Corn, bu | 60,420 | 41,375 | 162,084 | 160,946 |
| Oats, bu | 30,206 | 28,970 | 21,851 | 117,965 |
| Rye, bu | 2,130 | 2,140 | 2,394 | 2,786 |
| Barley, bu | 8,750 | 28,210 | 33,782 | 35,028 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 36,380 | 24,870 | 50,206 | 36,340 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 91,640 | 98,530 | 30,000 | 61,500 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 29,960 | 66,100 | ........ | 23,486 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 162,610 | 100,670 | 2161,056 | 891,840 |
| Beef, brls | | 420 | 150 | 703 |
| Pork, brls | 65 | | 1,657 | 1,295 |
| Lard, lbs | 54,760 | 7,270 | 228,477 | 330,303 |
| Tallow, lbs | 21,440 | 8,907 | 70,535 | |
| Butter, lbs | 62,797 | 50,135 | 92,425 | 72,260 |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 14 | 48 | | |
| Live hogs, No. | 24,564 | 6,090 | 6,292 | 5,393 |
| Cattle, No. | 634 | 789 | 131 | 1,319 |
| Sheep, No. | 492 | 7 | 199 | 279 |
| Hides, lbs | 147,237 | 129,305 | 76,130 | 169,015 |
| Highwines, brls | 374 | 317 | 614 | 662 |
| Wool, lbs | 16,800 | 304,187 | 83,000 | 79,010 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1,932 | 4,355 | 1,800 | 1,096 |
| Lumber, m feet | 779 | 6,238 | 1,911 | 1,648 |
| Shingles, m | 400 | 2,430 | 611 | 781 |
| Lath, m | ........ | 870 | 202 | 168 |
| Salt, br's | 2,075 | 260 | 3,412 | 1,377 |

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,520 bu wheat; 4,640 bu corn; 2,764 bu oats; 1,391 bu rye; 4,768 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 224 cars wheat; 137 cars corn, 5,000 bu high mixed do, 1,500 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do, by canal; 34 cars oats, 6,500 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 13 cars rye; 27 cars barley. Total (435 cars), 185,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

| Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By rail | 36,769 | 131,301 | 18,857 | 100,086 | 53,323 |
| By canal | 3 | 8,785 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Buffalo | 7,260 | 134,347 | 714,000 | 120,649 | 32,844 |
| To Erie | 1,280 | 93,000 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Oswego | .... | .... | 21,829 | .... | .... |
| To Ogd'nsb'h | 834 | 10,373 | 83,053 | 318 | .... |
| To Huron | 270 | 20,335 | 25,563 | .... | .... |
| Other U.S.p's | 839 | 4,152 | 113,548 | 56,061 | .... |
| To Montreal | 1,695 | 7,950 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Colborne | .... | 74,000 | .... | .... | .... |
| Other C. pts | .... | 30,758 | 17,211 | .... | .... |
| Totals | 48,950 | 515,001 | 994,131 | 277,114 | 86,167 |

Also 1,951 bu rye shipped by rail, and 8,000 bu do by lake to Buffalo.

Freights from New Orleans to Chicago now average 50c per 100 lbs.

The leading produce markets were again fairly active to-day, on the average, and generally at good prices as compared with Saturday, but grain was irregular. The feeling early was strong all round, but many of the markets fell off ere the close, and wiggled about within small limits, without much being done. The shipping movement was not active, but the receipts reported this morning were less than the outgoes of Saturday, giving a material decrease during last week of the stocks in store of the three leading cereals. Operators were still uneasy and unsettled over the Cuban prospect, and few seemed to care to operate with reference to it either way.

The dry goods trade was only moderately active, and prices were again quoted unsettled and variable,—ruling lower for most articles. Groceries were in better request, and the general market was firmer than a week ago. There is still considerable excitement in sugars, and a further sharp advance was looked for. Coffees were quiet, with no change in prices, except for Mocha, which was higher, owing to a scarcity. Rice, teas, sirups, spices, etc., ruled comparatively steady. There was a moderate amount of trading in the butter and cheese markets, at about Saturday's prices. Fish remain dull. Dried fruits are moving rather more freely, and are generally firmer, though not quotably higher, except for layer raisins. In the leather, pig-iron, coal, and wood markets no new features were noted. Oils, paints, and colors ruled quiet and without important change.

The lumber market was moderately active at former prices. The offerings at the docks were larger, but few buyers were present, and the market was quiet. The demand for metals, iron, and nails was of a limited character, the orders being for small quantities, to supply the wants of the retail trade. Quotations were without alteration. Building materials continue dull and nominal. Cooperage was quiet, excepting pork barrels, which are in fair request and firm at $1.45. There were no new features in the broom-corn, hay, hops, or wool markets. The receipts of hides continue very light, and, with a fair local inquiry, the market is firm. The demand for potatoes continues active, and former prices were fully sustained. Green fruits were quiet. There was a moderate inquiry for poultry and game, choice fresh lots being mostly wanted, and these commanded full prices.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 6½c and 7c for corn and wheat to Buffalo, by sail, 8c for wheat to do by steam, and 12c and 13c for corn and wheat to Oswego. Carriers asked ½c advance early, but in the absence of anything like a brisk demand, were glad to take former rates for the few vessels on the market. A total of six charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat and 130,000 bu corn.

Highwines were more active, and very firm at the quotations of three days past, in sympathy with continued strength in New York, though buyers would not consent to an advance. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 87c per gallon, which absorbed all the offerings.

Dressed hogs were inactive, but nominally firmer, in sympathy with live. We quote the market at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs for December delivery.

Provisions were active and higher. The market opened out strong, with numerous buyers, under the receipt of advices of an advance in Liverpool, while live hogs were also quoted 10c per 100 lbs higher at the Union Stock Yards. The improvement brought out free sellers, and the advance was partially lost at the close. Mess pork averaged 10@25c per brl higher, and lard ⅛c per lb higher, with the strongest on both for the January option. Meats were generally held ⅛c higher, and some of the sales were made at that advance. Hogs are coming forward more freely, but still the supply is not equal to the demand, for both shipping and packing; hence the firmer feeling on the animal, which reacts on product. Orders from abroad are now coming in sufficiently brisk to indicate that buyers think the present basis of prices is safe to operate upon, even in panic times, and we have all the more of them, as the other points which usually compete with Chicago have very little product to offer thus far. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $12.00@12.10; do seller December, $11.90@12.00; seller January, $12.25@12.37½; seller February, $12.75@12.90; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.25@8.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.12½@7.25; do, seller December, $7.20@7.25; do, seller January, $7.35@7.40; do, seller February, $7.60@7.65. Green hams at 6¾@7⅛c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4@4½c for shoulders, 6c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅛c; do short clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7½@7⅝c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 130 brls mess pork (old) at at $11.75; 1,500 brls new do at $12.12½; 1,000 brls do seller December at $12.00; 1,000 brls do seller February at $13.00; 1,000 brls do (Saturday evening) at $12.87½; 50 tcs lard at 7½c; 3,250 tcs do seller November and December at 7¼c; 200 tcs do on private terms; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.40; 500 tcs do at seller February at $7.70; 250 tcs do at $7.65; 250 tcs do (at Kansas City) at 7½c; 90,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 60,000 lbs do at $3.81¼; 100,000 lbs do at 3⅝c; 40,000 lbs shoulders, 15 days old, at 4c; 250 boxes short ribs on private terms; 75 boxes long clear (very light) at 6⅛c; 250 boxes short clear seller December at 6⅜c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¼c; 80,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do (15 and 16 lbs) at 7c; 200 pcs do (12 lbs) at 7½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams, new, at 7c⅛.

Flour was in better export demand, and firm at Saturday's prices for fair to good spring extras, while winters were dull. Dealers say that the stocks of desirable brands are quite small, and some of them (the dealers) have sold up quite close, so that they are scarcely able to fill a round order. The shipping movement of the past two or three days has been quite free. Buckwheat flour was firm, and bran quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Mac's Favorite) at $5.50; 3,700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.12; 150 brls rye at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 25 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 15 brls do at $8.50. Total, 4,590 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to good white winter | $ 6.50 | @ 7.50 |
| Choice do | 7.87½ | @ 9.12½ |
| Red winter | 5.62½ | @ 7.00 |
| Choice to fancy spring extras | 5.00 | @ 6.25 |
| Medium to good do | 4.00 | @ 5.00 |
| Good to choice Minnesota | 5.75 | @ 6.50 |
| Patent do | 8.00 | @12.00 |
| Fair to choice spring, superfine | 2.75 | @ 4.00 |
| Common do | 2.25 | @ 2.75 |
| Rye flour | 4.25 | @ 4.50 |
| Buckwheat do | 8.25 | @ 9.25 |
| Bran | 11.50 | @12.00 |

Wheat was active and stronger during a great part of the session, averaging ⅝c higher, and advancing 3½c from the closing rate of Saturday. Liverpool was early quoted firmer, and the gold premium was higher, but the prime cause of the greater strength appeared to be the fact that the shipments of Saturday were very large, bringing down our stock in store to very small dimensions, and leaving very little to go round on deliveries on contracts. This set the shorts on the anxious-seat, and they rushed in to fill, principally for next month, which caused the option to command a slight premium over cash lots, though there was a fair demand for shipment, and some inquiry for receipts to carry into winter storage. It is probable that the expectation of a war with Spain had something to do with the demand from outside sources, but it was not powerful enough to keep up the market in the last hour of the session, after New York had been reported 2c lower than on Saturday. This fact brought out numerous sellers, and depressed prices; but they rebounded back ere the close. It is noteworthy that there has been no excitement in grain on the seaboard owing to the Cuban news. The pressure to buy for December also caused that option to rule higher as compared with January, the difference averaging barely 2c, instead of 3c on Friday and 2½c on Saturday. Seller December opened at $1.00½, advanced to $1.02, fell off to $1.01⅝, rose to $1.02⅜, receded to $1.01¼, advanced to $1.03⅛, and closed strong at $1.03. Seller January sold at $1.03@1.05⅛, closing at $1.05⅛. No. 2 spring sold at $1.02@1.03, closing rather tame at $1.02 for anything except Northwestern receipts, which sold at $1.05. No. 1 spring closed at $1.10 for Northwestern receipts, and $1.09 for receipts elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed at 95c, and rejected do at 89c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09½; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 1,100 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 2,400 bu do at $1 10; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 20,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03; 6,400 bu do at $1.02⅞; 12,200 bu do at $1.02½; 7,200 bu do at $1.02¼; 27,000 bu do at $1.02; 6,700 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.05; 2,400 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02⅜; 1,600 bu do at $1.02½; 2,000 bu do at $1.02; 10,800 bu No. 3 spring at 95c; 4,800 bu do at 94½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 89c; 800 bu white spring, by sample, at $1.18, delivered. Total, 113,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and steadier, averaging about the same as on Saturday, and closing 1½c higher. Liverpool was reported stronger, and our receipts were again small, for Monday, being also considerably exceeded by the shipments, while there was a better shipping demand, though much of it seemed to be on vessel-owners' account, as the inquiry for freight-room was exceedingly light. There was also a fair demand from the December shorts, and a more extended disposition to take hold for investment, it being thought probable that prices will advance with light receipts, even though there should be no war on Cuban account, as the East has taken a much smaller supply this year than usual, and our crop is known to be one-fourth short. It is expected that the East will need to call for unusually large rail shipments this winter, and Great Britain is said to have not much more than one week's supply on hand. Seller December opened at 39½c, rose to 39½c, declined to 38⅞c, and advanced to 39⅝c, closing at 39⅝c. Seller January ranged 1c above this, closing with 40⅝c bid. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, ranged ⅛c below December, closing nominally at 39½c. High mixed was in better request, and relatively stronger, closing at 40c. Rejected closed at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu high mixed at 40c; 3,600 bu do at 39⅝c; 800 bu do at 39½c; 3,600 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 7,200 bu do at 39⅛c; 14,400 bu do at 39c; 40,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 19,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 38½c; 14,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 26,400 bu do at 38¼c; 6,000 bu rejected at 37c; 3,600 bu do at 36½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 40½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 38½c, afloat. Total, 191,400 bu.

Oats were quiet, though with more doing than on Saturday, and much firmer, advancing ⅝@1c from the extreme depression of that day, and averaging a little higher. The receipts continue small, giving no great load to be carried, and the city demand was much better to-day, there having been but little call from local dealers last week. Seller December opened at 30½c, and advanced to 30⅝c at the close. Seller January sold at 31@31½c. Seller the month or regular closed firm at 30½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 7,400 bu do at 30½c; 15,000 bu do at 30c; 600 bu by sample at 36c; 600 bu do at 35c, on track; 600 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu do at 34½c; 1,200 bu do (white) at 34c, all free on board. Total, 29,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the inside quotation of Saturday, the supply being somewhat larger, though still light. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 62c.

Barley was dull. The market opened firm at the outside prices of Saturday, in sympathy with the firmness in other grain, but soon fell off, in the absence of demand, receding fully 2c per bu, though the reported shipments were four times the receipts. No. 2 opened at $1.33, and closed at $1.31; do seller December sold at $1.35, but closed nominally weak at $1.33. No. 3 opened at 94c, but closed nominally at 91c outside the Rock Island Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.32; 800 bu do at $1.31; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 94c; 2,800 bu do at 93c; 1,200 bu do at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 3,200 bu do at 90c; 400 bu rejected at 72c; 4,800 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 67½c; 400 bu by sample at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 20,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 17—London—English country markets for wheat quiet. French do firm. Prime mess pork, 60s 6d; short ribs, 41s 6d. American lard, 41s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat very brisk. Corn 6d dearer. Prime mess pork, 58s. Liverpool—Cumberland middles, 39s 6d. American lard, 40s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the aggregate exports of the articles named from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Nov. 8:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 57,731 | Pork, brls | 6,235 |
| Wheat, bu | 963,000 | Bacon, lbs | 4,468,000 |
| Corn, bu | 732,000 | Lard, lbs | 3,561,000 |

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Rye, bu. | Peas, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13 | 32,576 | 1,207,559 | 608,560 | 5,736 | 44,843 |
| Nov. 6 | 27,399 | 1,382,627 | 515,158 | 54,877 | ...... |
| Oct. 30 | 23,704 | 1,392,457 | 517,848 | 24,229 | 8,293 |
| Oct. 23 | 57,763 | 1,756,394 | 790,562 | 78,790 | 35,499 |
| Total, 4 weeks | 141,442 | 5,739,037 | 2,432,128 | 163,632 | 88,635 |
| Oct. 16 | 29,816 | 2,357,572 | 372,627 | 37,444 | 22,727 |
| Oct. 9 | 21,402 | 1,945,547 | 151,879 | 25,163 | ...... |
| Oct. 2 | 45,282 | 2,527,601 | 508,394 | 48,955 | ...... |
| Sept. 25 | 23,334 | 1,394,656 | 356,886 | 10,444 | 2,024 |
| Total, 4 weeks | 129,842 | 8,222,776 | 1,389,785 | 122,006 | 24,751 |

The imports of flour and wheat, represented by its equivalent of wheat, into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Oct. 18, 1873 were 1,317,000 qrs., against 2,016,421 qrs. for the corresponding period in 1872; a deficiency of 699,421 qrs., equal to 5,595,368 bu. deficiency, and this ratio of deficiency extended to the close of December, 1873, will give a total deficiency in the Kingdom at the beginning of the new year of 1,520,000 qrs. of wheat as compared with the corresponding period in 1872, equal to 12,160,000 bush.

The *Irish Times* of the 27th of October, 1873, on the potato crop of Ireland, says: "Taking the yield as a whole it is considerable above an average, and from our own observation, and returns from reliable sources, we find that the disease is from about one-third to one-fourth of the entire crop. The additional quantity that has rewarded the farmers' enterprise will go far to recompensate him for the loss by the disease. Another and very important cause of congratulation is that the great bulk of the potatoes are exceptionally large, well formed and well flavored. The tubers not affected by the disease are particularly sound, and with proper handling they may be stored in safety. Although the potato crop in England is not elevated in rank to a national industry, there is always a very large area under cultivation. A Midland cotemporary has collected an authentic series of returns from an area of 100 miles of rich agricultural lands. The result gives more than one-third over an average crop, with several remarks of 'one-half over average;' '40 bushels per acre over average;' '25 per cent over average,' and only one return below an average. In a parallel column the decrease is represented as averaging one-third of the crop, but the observations include many such entries as '1-7 decreased;' 'not to any extent;' 'less than usual;' 'nothing serious.'"

The ports of St. Petersburg and Taganrog will soon be closed by frost, and shipments by the Lakes, the New York Canals, and the St. Lawrence River, will soon be suspended for the season. Odessa, Spanish, and Algerian ports, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Portland, Me., will remain open for the export of breadstuffs. Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, will be the principal importers of wheat. The wants of all these countries in the aggregate, will be large between this time and the close of the harvest year,—Aug. 31, 1874. The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom on the 2d inst., was nearly 9,000,000 bushels, exclusive of steamer shipments from America. Great Britain is still largely short in her imports, since Sept. 1, 1873, as compared with the like period in 1872, with larger requirements and smaller normal stocks at the beginning of the harvest year.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles Oct. 17, 1873 was 156,556 quintals, of 220½ lbs avoirdupois each. The imports of wheat at Marseilles from Aug. 1, 1873, to Oct. 25, 1873, have been 1,789,040 quintals, against 653,100 quintals for the corresponding time in 1872. The imports at the more northerly ports of France have also been large.

Wheat in transit for the United Kingdom Nov. 1, 1873, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic Sea:

| From | To direct ports. No. ves'ls | To direct ports. Qrs. | To ports of call. No. ves'ls | To ports of call. Qrs. | Total. No. ves'ls | Total. Qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taganrog | 28 | 68,234 | | | 28 | 68,234 |
| Marianopoli | 1 | 3,000 | | | 1 | 3,000 |
| Berdianski | | | | | | |
| Odessa | 14 | 65,061 | 1 | 3,000 | 15 | 68,061 |
| Nicolaieff | 5 | 27,120 | | | 5 | 27,120 |
| Sulina | 1 | 5,000 | | | 1 | 5,000 |
| New York | 69 | 177,806 | 27 | 121,701 | 96 | 299,507 |
| Baltimore | 4 | 11,770 | | | 4 | 11,770 |
| Montreal | 7 | 21,720 | 10 | 34,870 | 17 | 56,590 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 5,230 | 2 | 6,060 | 4 | 11,290 |
| California | 45 | 246,788 | 29 | 197,251 | 74 | 444,039 |
| So. Pacific ports | 10 | 29,200 | 10 | 35,400 | 20 | 64,600 |
| Australia | 8 | 22,708 | 11 | 22,700 | 19 | 45,408 |
| Other ports | 3 | 7,580 | | | 3 | 7,580 |
| Total | 187 | 689,217 | 100 | 420,982 | 287 | 1,110,199 |
| Prev. week | 168 | 639,774 | 75 | 313,068 | 243 | 952,842 |
| Cor. date 1872 | 203 | | 91 | | 294 | |
| Equal bu | | 5,513,736 | | 3,369,856 | | 8,881,592 |
| Equal bu pr w'k | | 5,118,192 | | 2,504,544 | | 7,622,736 |
| Equal bu Oct. 18 | | 4,936,960 | | 3,463,984 | | 8,400,144 |
| Equal bu Oct. 11 | | 3,874,880 | | 2,563,584 | | 6,438,112 |
| Equal bu Oct. 4 | | 3,792,720 | | 3,214,576 | | 6,007,296 |

The receipts at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 8, inclusive, for three years, were:

| | 1873. | 1872. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 8,118,366 | 6,350,350 | 7,914,792 |
| Wheat, bu | 42,876,956 | 19,467,978 | 37,440,893 |
| Corn, bu | 44,160,794 | 63,275,024 | 38,280,868 |
| Oats, bu | 19,949,069 | 19,876,114 | 18,667,612 |
| Barley, bu | 2,605,689 | 3,479,384 | 2,761,869 |
| Rye, bu | 1,036,495 | 475,389 | 1,018,750 |
| Total grain, bu | 110,129,003 | 108,873,889 | 98,169,892 |

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was Nov. 8, 1873:

| In store at | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1,790,468 | 3,183,896 | 755,153 | 282,942 |
| Albany | 21,000 | 102,000 | 122,000 | 300,000 |
| Buffalo | 197,310 | 289,711 | 221,712 | 69,751 |
| Chicago | 654,115 | 1,864,210 | 451,636 | 472,037 |
| Milwaukee | 461,092 | 39,382 | 16,270 | 80,932 |
| Duluth | 55,640 | | | |
| Toledo | 411,155 | 466,317 | 88,272 | 1,536 |
| Detroit | 179,146 | 36,019 | 29,002 | 29,563 |
| Oswego | 210,000 | 120,000 | 40,000 | 85,000 |
| St. Louis | 168,685 | 260,813 | 91,889 | 97,389 |
| Boston | 81,122 | 303,622 | 282,152 | 21,102 |
| Toronto | 141,856 | 50 | 3,620 | 158,432 |
| Montreal | 465,356 | 210,486 | 1,896 | 18,117 |
| Philadelphia | 210,000 | 180,000 | 80,000 | 130,000 |
| Baltimore | 58,922 | 157,699 | 70,000 | 15,000 |
| Lake shipments | 1,463,904 | 1,697,163 | 279,213 | 75,795 |
| Rail shipments | 272,388 | 79,490 | 180,278 | 47,913 |
| On N.Y. canals | 2,358,811 | 1,882,657 | 356,611 | 323,440 |
| Total—Nov. 8, '73 | 9,073,631 | 9,920,684 | 3,045,251 | 2,039,940 |
| Total—Nov. 1, '73 | 8,911,594 | 9,472,784 | 2,834,435 | 1,940,777 |
| Total—Oct. 25, '73 | 8,874,113 | 9,236,110 | 2,726,447 | 1,913,817 |
| Total—Oct. 18, '73 | 8,335,948 | 8,385,382 | 2,475,158 | 1,917,894 |
| Total—Oct. 11, '73 | 8,126,830 | 8,642,098 | 2,332,195 | 1,451,867 |
| Total—Oct. 4, '73 | 7,801,631 | 7,496,634 | 2,155,547 | 1,297,203 |
| Total—Nov. 9, '72 | 6,984,881 | 5,988,874 | 414,158 | 3,119,663 |

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Nov. 11, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

| To | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 550 | 171,105 | 101,330 | ...... |
| London | 8,106 | 130,968 | 57,324 | ...... |
| Glasgow | 3,001 | 58,384 | 15,000 | ...... |
| Bristol | 700 | 79,759 | ...... | ...... |
| Penarth | ...... | 18,229 | ...... | ...... |
| Hull | ...... | ...... | 46,000 | ...... |
| Cork | ...... | 207,514 | 78,541 | ...... |
| Queenstown | ...... | 126,478 | 53,976 | ...... |
| Limerick | ...... | 30,400 | ...... | ...... |
| Hamburg | 3 | 2,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Bremen | 501 | ...... | 22,250 | ...... |
| Antwerp | 40 | 22,032 | ...... | ...... |
| Rotterdam | ...... | 33,061 | ...... | ...... |
| Havre | ...... | 46,600 | ...... | ...... |
| Calais | ...... | 22,095 | ...... | ...... |
| Genoa | 10 | ...... | 200 | ...... |
| West Indies | 14,586 | ...... | 13,909 | 2,000 |
| B. N. Col. | 2,411 | ...... | 250 | ...... |
| New Grenada | 470 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Venezuela | 1,924 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Brazil | 2,350 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 34,632 | 949,224 | 388,773 | 1,000 |
| Previous week | 42,702 | 840,563 | 426,998 | 665 |
| Cor. week, 1872 | 31,804 | 452,210 | 520,239 | 342 |
| From Jan. 1, 1873 | 1,350,092 | 23,170,496 | 12,619,860 | 35,502 |
| From Jan. 1, 1872 | 997,830 | 10,711,748 | 24,075,508 | 32,109 |
| From Jan. 1, 1871 | 1,507,506 | 20,750,081 | 10,883,873 | 40,280 |
| From Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,720,938 | 15,724,221 | 373,113 | 24,737 |
| From Jan. 1, 1869 | 1,352,307 | 16,333,718 | 1,604,352 | 47,116 |

And 23,382 bu rye.

GRAIN WAREHOUSE ACCOUNTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: About fourteen months ago, I addressed you a communication on the then elevator imbroglio, setting forth the ways and means whereby such shameful irregularities as then engrossed public attention should in future be avoided, to which you politely replied that, inasmuch as all the scalawags were then driven from the scenes of their fraudulent operations, and that warehousemen were adjusting their books, and correct measurements were being made, to ascertain the grain on hand, you looked for a new departure from which plain sailing might in future be expected.—therefore deemed the publication unnecessary. But recent events have painfully demonstrated that even yet the virtue or integrity of elevator men is not, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. Therefore, inasmuch as an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure, particularly so in the present disturbed mind of grain-dealers:

*First*—Let me submit that the system of books and accounts in vogue with elevators is defective, inasmuch as, if any inaccuracy occurs, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel it, whereas the secret of bookkeeping is simplicity and plainness, not complication and confusion.

*Second*—That a competent and a trustworthy clerk should be in charge of each elevator, as at present, known as the Disbursing and Receiving Clerk, with two books, one for receiving and the other for delivering; that he should then and there duly enter the receipts and deliveries up to Monday morning, at which time strike a balance, showing at a glance the quantity of grain in his elevator, and then make oath to the correctness of his accounts before some competent tribunal, such oath to be registered in his books.

*Third*—That the head bookkeeper of such elevator should render a statement, likewise under oath, of the quantity received during the same space of time, and the exact number of each receipt given therefor. Likewise the quantity discharged, and the number of each receipt returned into his possession, and duly canceled by him. In which case, his balance should agree with that of the elevator clerk, whereas, if they do not, it must be evident that there is something rotten, or wrong, in Denmark. And here let me assure you that, if the fear of God and the State's Prison is before their eyes, they will most truly give a correct statement. A copy of such statement should be rendered the Board of Trade every Tuesday morning for public inspection.

*Fourth*—That no splitting should be allowed, as that contingency should be duly considered and provided for at the time of receiving such grain into warehouse. This, Mr. Editor, is the proper and practical way of keeping elevator accounts, and, if adopted and followed out, will do more to restore and maintain confidence than five hundred State officials who at best know no more than they ought to. Such, sir, is the humble opinion of yours, most respectfully,

ANGUS MCDONALD.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon, closing ⅛c lower than on 'Change, selling at $1.02½@1.03¾ seller December, closing at the inside; and at $1.04½ seller January. Corn was fairly active, closing at 39⅛@39½c cash, and selling at 39⅝@40⅛c seller December, closing at the inside; also, at 40⅝c seller January. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 tcs lard at 7¼c, and 500 brls pork at $12.00, both for seller December. A schooner was taken for corn to Sandusky on private terms.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand for export, and firm. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.74@1.79.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in request, but common lots and peas were slow. We quote: Navies, $2.40@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—The butter trade was quiet at about the prices ruling last week. Receipts continue liberal, but there is as yet no large accumulation, and holders are not urging sales at any material concession. Following are the quotations: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—Prices were steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—Quotations were unaltered, and, although it is possible that a few sales have been made at slight reductions, stocks are held generally with confidence, and by those who are not compelled to press sales. A light business is being transacted. We again quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull. We repeat quotations: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $9.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $3.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—This market was without a single new feature. The demand was moderate, as were also the offerings, and former quotations were steadily maintained. We repeat our list: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—We quote the market dull with prices nominally unchanged: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a fair demand for pork barrels, and they are firm at $1.45@1.50 for choice lots. Tierces are dull. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were steady at 21@23c for fresh packages, and slow at 17@18c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and ample supply. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In this department the changes were unimportant. Business continues slack with little prospect of any material improvement until after the holidays. Prices, in the meantime, remain comparatively steady, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was a little more active, and the general market was a shade firmer. Raisins were held a little higher, in sympathy with New York, but other fruits were nominally unchanged. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.70; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 34@35c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Excepting a light movement in apples there is little doing. Lemons, being scarce, are held with confidence. Cranberries are slow and easy, though choice brands bring outside prices. The market is liberally supplied, especially with Cape Cod fruit. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Sugars were again excited and unsettled. A majority of dealers were holding at about an ⅛c advance on Saturday's prices, but, as the movement was not general, we make no change in our quotations. A decided increase in the demand is reported, and there is a strong probability that the next few days will witness a material advance. Coffees were unchanged, with the exception of Mocha, which is scarce and higher. Rice, sirups, candles, soaps, and other articles were comparatively steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; C No. 2, 9½@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@7½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; god sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Continues to meet with a moderate inquiry from the local trade, and for shipments to the North. Prices are unchanged. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts continue very light, and with a good local demand the market is firm, and many parties are bidding ¼@½c above our quotations. This is due to the light offerings, and, doubtless, an increase in the receipts would cause prices to recede to the old figures, as other markets are unchanged. Quotations are reported as follows: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet, and without quotable change, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is confined to small quantities to meet the steady wants of the trade. Prices are comparatively steady, though subject to light concessions when large lots are wanted. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 5-10 | @ 4 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5½ | @ 6 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6 | @ 6½ | rates |
| Norway iron | 8½ | @ 9c | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail-rods | 9½ | @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 10½ | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 | @18c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20c | ⅌ lb |
| English tool steel | 20 | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 10 | @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 | @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ¼-in. | 8½ | @ 9c | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—The demand continues slack at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 28@ | 30 |
| Country harness | 25@ | 27 |
| Kip, city, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 60@ | 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ | 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 26@ | 28 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 23@ | 25 |
| Country upper | 22@ | 24 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ | 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ | 1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ | 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ | 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ | 32 |

OAK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf | 1.20@ | 1.35 |
| Kip | 75@ | 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 55.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 50.00@ | 75.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ | 2.20 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.56 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request. We continue to quote; 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is light as usual at this season, and prices are without further change, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Under this head there were no important changes. Trade was reported fair, and former quotations were generally well sustained. We repeat our list, as follows: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the receipts, especially by boat, were quite large, prices were fully sustained, there being an active inquiry from both the local and interior trade. Peachblows sold readily at $1.05@1.10, delivered, and at $2.80 in barrels, and $1.15@1.20 out of store. Mixed or early rose quotable at 75c@$1.00, and frosted lots at 80@87½c. We note sales of 3 cars choice Ohio peachblows at $1.10; 300 brls at $2.80.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply was not large, though ample. Choice poultry was firm, and many varieties of game brought higher prices when fresh. We quote: Chickens, dressed, $2.25@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.25; do dressed, $3.25@4.00; geese, $8.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 8@12c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.50; partridges, $3.25; wild turkeys, 12½c; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; venison saddles, 10c; hams, 12c; carcasses, 8c.

SALT—Continues active and firm at the rates following: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Were in light request at previous prices. Timothy sold at $2.10@2.40 for common to nearly prime; prime is quoted at $2.50. Flax sold at $1.55 for for good. Hungarian at 60c. Prime clover at $4.70. We note sales of 158 bags nearly prime timothy at $2.40; 159 bags at $2.35; 10 bags at $2.10; 16 bags prime clover at $4.70; 2 cars flax at $1.55; 36 bags Hungarian at 60c.

TEAS—Remain quiet and unchanged. Following are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade remains quiet at the quotations given below.

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no change, and prices are entirely nominal, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, prime | 50@52c |
| Tub, washed, common to good | 40@48c |
| Common dingy | 35@40c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, light | 40@43c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 36@38c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 40@43c |
| Coarse, washed | 38@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 28@32c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy | 25@26c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 24@29c |
| Super and extra pulled | 35@38c |

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

The receipts since Saturday evening were quite liberal, there being somewhere in the neighborhood of fifteen cargoes offering. Several local and a few interior buyers put in an appearance, but they did not appear to be very anxious about purchasing, and the market was dull and lifeless. For boards which sold last week at $12.00 some parties were offering $11.50, but the sellers refused to make any concessions, preferring to hold the lumber. Lath were firm at $2.00. Prices are entirely nominal, as follows: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was moderately active, prices ruling about the same as they have for the last few weeks. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00 | @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 | @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00 | @45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00 | @23.00 |
| Common siding | 18.00 | @20.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 33.00 | @35.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 26.00 | @30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 36.00 | @38.00 |
| A stock boards | 36.00 | @38.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00 | @30.00 |
| C stock boards | 14.00 | @16.00 |
| Common boards | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 13.00 | @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00 | @15.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 | @18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00 | @35.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 | @ 2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50 | @ 3.75 |
| Shingles on track | | 3.12½ |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25 | @ 1.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 20c.

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,400 head. Owing to the light receipts, and the somewhat improved tone of advices from the markets below, there was a firmer tone to the cattle market, holders asking, and buyers evincing a willingness to grant, an advance of an ⅛c as compared with last week's prices. The quality, though by no means as good as it should be at this season of the year, was decidedly better than for several weeks past, and to this fact was partly due the improved tone of the market. Shippers, local butchers, and feeders operated, and between these three classes of buyers the supply was readily absorbed. Sales were reported at $2.00@3.75 for butchers' stuff, at $2.35@3.15 for stockers, and at $3.75@5.62½ for shipping beeves. The market closed firm. The following is from the *Illinois State Register*:

"At Gideon Sibert's sale of short-horn cattle, at his farm near Jacksonville, on the 12th, purchases were made by Sangamon County men as follows:

"Tulip 2d, red cow, 4 years old, purchased by H. Palmer, of Springfield, for $370; Valley Rose, red cow, 8 years old, purchased by Jacob Foster, of Springfield, for $265; Tulip 3d, red cow, 3 years old, purchased by John Highmore, of Rochester, for $220; White Lily, white cow, 3 years old, purchased by P. Palmer, of Springfield, for $200.

"Peter Verdenburgh, of Curran, has returned home from Kansas with 140 head of Texas beeves, which cost him here $20 per head."

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward | $5.40@5.60 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.00@5.25 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs | 4.25@4.75 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs | 3.75@4.25 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 2.50@3.[illegible] |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.25@3.[illegible] |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 1.75@2.25 |
| Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed | 4.25@4.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 2.75@3.25 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 1.50@2.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Texan steers | 1,153 | $3.0[illegible] |
| 90 | Texan steers | 1,132 | 3.7[illegible] |
| 100 | extra Texan steers | 1,429 | [illegible] |
| 13 | cows | 1,050 | [illegible] |
| 17 | cows | 1,030 | [illegible] |
| 18 | cows | 910 | [illegible] |
| 17 | cows | 890 | [illegible] |
| 13 | cows | 831 | 2.8[illegible] |
| 16 | extra steers | 1,476 | 5.62½ |
| 29 | stock steers | 943 | 3.10 |
| 16 | stock steers | 929 | 3.00 |
| 18 | stock steers | 1,010 | 3.15 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,234 | 4.50 |
| 10 | cows | 1,017 | 3.75 |
| 42 | good steers | 1,225 | 4.25 |
| 54 | good steers | 1,203 | 4.50 |
| 54 | good steers | 1,250 | 4.50 |
| 18 | good steers | 1,318 | 5.00 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,221 | 5.00 |
| 18 | good steers | 1,310 | 4.75 |
| 22 | cows | 838 | 2.80 |

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 24,000. There was a brisk packing and a good shipping demand for this class of stock, and prices were firm and 15c higher. The supply was large, but they proved to be no surplus, everything selling and the market closing firm at the improvement. The range of prices was $3.75@4.15 for common to choice, common to medium selling at $3.75@3.85, and good to choice at $3.90@4.15. We note the following transactions:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 194 | $4.15 | 51 | 302 | $4.00 | 39 | 231 | $4.05 |
| 47 | 342 | 4.00 | 53 | 300 | 3.90 | 56 | 169 | 4.05 |
| 65 | 286 | 4.00 | 48 | 334 | 3.95 | 37 | 191 | 4.05 |
| 102 | 273 | 3.95 | 78 | 100 | 4.15 | 77 | 191 | 4.05 |
| 53 | 291 | 3.95 | 27 | 211 | 4.15 | 54 | 260 | 4.10 |
| 59 | 241 | 3.90 | 41 | 315 | 4.00 | 277 | 269 | 4.00 |
| 48 | 304 | 3.90 | 106 | 296 | 3.95 | 106 | 315 | 3.90 |
| 42 | 385 | 4.00 | 50 | 314 | 3.90 | 46 | 300 | 3.90 |
| 47 | 333 | 4.00 | 60 | 182 | 4.00 | 49 | 327 | 4.15 |
| 51 | 272 | 3.90 | 74 | 253 | 3.95 | 42 | 400 | 4.10 |
| 51 | 312 | 3.90 | 34 | 196 | 4.12½ | 44 | 330 | 4.15 |
| 57 | 295 | 4.05 | 54 | 210 | 4.12½ | 43 | 269 | 4.00 |
| 51 | 311 | 3.95 | 53 | 362 | 3.90 | 31 | 270 | 4.00 |
| 55 | 269 | 3.95 | 47 | 329 | 3.85 | 46 | 374 | 4.10 |
| 47 | 225 | 3.90 | 150 | 300 | 4.00 | 51 | 298 | 4.00 |
| 61 | 219 | 4.00 | 53 | 288 | 4.00 | 52 | 301 | 3.90 |
| 30 | 199 | 4.00 | 31 | 274 | 3.90 | 24 | 303 | 3.90 |
| 64 | 203 | 4.10 | 35 | 251 | 3.90 | 57 | 276 | 4.00 |
| 57 | 239 | 3.90 | 21 | ... | 4.00 | 126 | 299 | 3.85 |
| 59 | 256 | 3.90 | 40 | ... | 4.05 | 43 | 240 | 4.10 |
| 60 | 251 | 3.95 | 60 | 279 | 4.00 | 38 | 373 | 4.10 |
| 61 | 231 | 4.00 | 54 | 306 | 4.00 | 24 | 208 | 4.00 |
| 202 | 277 | 4.00 | 51 | 343 | 4.00 | 112 | 249 | 4.00 |
| 103 | 275 | 4.00 | 59 | 229 | 4.05 | 56 | 247 | 4.00 |
| 124 | 310 | 4.05 | 37 | 203 | 4.00 | 86 | 249 | 4.00 |
| 57 | 232 | 3.90 | 251 | 255 | 4.10 | 44 | 303 | 4.00 |
| 95 | 270 | 4.00 | 58 | 280 | 4.05 | 52 | 252 | 4.00 |
| 101 | 283 | 4.00 | 59 | 260 | 4.00 | 52 | 246 | 3.90 |
| 52 | 219 | 3.90 | 48 | 196 | 3.95 | 105 | 241 | 3.85 |
| 62 | 256 | 3.90 | 40 | 194 | 4.15 | 60 | 214 | 3.75 |
| 97 | 299 | 4.00 | 24 | 190 | 4.15 | 79 | 257 | 3.70 |
| 55 | 270 | 3.85 | 54 | 258 | 3.90 | 33 | 257 | 3.85 |
| 59 | 270 | 4.00 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—This market was quiet at unchanged prices, or at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 33s 3d@33s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—2:30 p. m.—Corn, 33s 9d. Lard, 40s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—5 p. m.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8½d; Orleans, 8⅝d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,100; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 33s 9d. Lard, 40s. Beef, 92s 6d for new mess. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 17—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £80,000. Rate of money at Stock Exchange on Government securities, 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92⅝; on account, 92⅝; United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91⅜; Erie, 36⅜.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Rentes, 57fr 40c.

### The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 4,600, making 6,790 for the week, against 10,290 for last week. The market is irregular, but firm and active at the close, with prices advanced fully 75c per 100 lbs, dressed beef. Since last Monday, the quality has averaged fair, with several lots of prime steers, and a few really premium bullocks. Poor to prime native steers, 8½@12c; extra, 12½@12¾c; one car of premium, 13c. Only two cars Texans were offered. A good lot sold at 9½c. Transactions include 14 cars Indiana steers, 6¼ cwt, a. 9½@9½c; 4 cars Ohios, 6½ cwt, at 10½c; 4 do, 6¾ cwt, at 10c; 1 do, 7½ cwt, at 11@12½c; 1 do, 10½ cwt, at 13c; 2 do, 8½ cwt, at 12½c; 4 do, 6½ cwt, at 9½c; 5 do, 6¾ cwt, at 9½c; 11 cars Kentucky steers, 7½ cwt, at 10½@12c; 3 do, 7 cwt, at 10c; 3 do, 8½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 3 do, 7½ cwt, at 11½c; 27 cars Illinois steers, 6½@7 cwt, at 10@10½c; 4 do, 7½ cwt, at 11c; 7 do, 7½ cwt, at 10½@11c; 8 do, 7 cwt, at 10½@11c; 7 do, 7 cwt, at 10½@12c; 6 do, 7 cwt, at 10½@10½c; 5 do, 6½ cwt, at 9½c; and 2 cars Texans, 6½ cwt, at 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,670, making 25,260 for the week, against 29,280 for last week. Trade was dull, and prices ¼@½c lower than on Friday. The extreme range was 4@5½c for sheep, and 5@7c for lambs.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,730, making 47,900 for the week, against 58,560 for last week. The market has been improving for several days, and closed with a firm tone at 5¼@5½c for live, and 6@7½c for city dressed. Sales of live include 2 cars Ohio, 206 lbs, at 5⅜c, and 1 car, 181 lbs, at 5¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—CATTLE—Dull, and ¼@½c higher. Sales 2,800 head, at $6.50@7.00 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $7.25 for choice; $5.50@6.00 for fair to good; and $4.00@5.00 for common.

SHEEP—Without a decided change. Sales of 12,000 head at $4.75@5.50.

HOGS—In fair demand. Sales of 500 head at $6.00@6.70.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Business was quiet with manufacturers' agents, but an increased jobbing movement is in progress. Cotton goods were nominally steady in first hands, but jobbing prices were irregular. Cotton flannels were in fair demand, at reduced prices; American prints jobbing at 9½c. Country clothing manufacturers are operating in spring cassimeres and suitings; foreign and domestic dress-fabrics selling freely at low prices.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—COTTON—In better request, but lower; middling upland, 15½c; futures closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, and scarcely as firm; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $5.95@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.00@7.85; St. Louis, $6.35@10.50. Rye flour tending upward, $4.35@5.35. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.40@3.75.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE NOV. 15.

| | Bu. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,817,000 |
| Corn | 3,002,000 |
| Oats | 791,000 |
| Rye | 18,000 |
| Barley | 288,000 |
| Malt | 80,000 |
| Peas | 13,000 |

Wheat more active and a shade firmer; receipts, 250,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.34½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.35@1.36½; do Milwaukee, $1.39@1.40; No. 1 do, $1.45; Iowa spring, $1.42. Rye quiet. Barley and malt in moderate request and unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 232,000 bu; prime mixed Western, afloat, 65½@66c; do in store, 65@66c; yellow Western, 67c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 51@53c; white Western, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Firm, with fair demand.

HAY AND HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio, 19@22c; stock of Rio on hand, 1,645 bags. Sugar in good request and very firm; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 4½c; refined, 13½@14c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, and a shade firmer; new mess, $14.50@14.75, spot; $14.25 seller February. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Middles quiet and firmer; long clear, 7⅛c, spot; long and short clear, January, 7⅛c; do February, 7 5-16c; short clear to January, 7⅜c. Lard firm; Western steam, 7⅞@7½c cash; 8c January; 8⅛c February.

BUTTER—Dull; good to prime Western, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Fairly active at 93½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.52@1.53; No. 1, $1.48@1.49; amber, $1.34@1.35. Corn steady at 49c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—BAGGING—Held firm at 13½@15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour held steady; extra family, $5.25@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00@13.50. Bacon firm; no shoulders here; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Active and firm at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 2,600; number slaughtered here to date, 21,000, against 43,500 for the same time last year.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family, $6.50@7.00; Minnesota, $7.00@7.25. Wheat very quiet; red, $1.45@1.53; amber, $1.60@1.63; No. 1 spring, $1.40@1.42. Rye steady at 76@80c. Corn firmer; yellow, 64½@65c; mixed, 62@64c. Oats steady; white, 50@53c; mixed, 47@49c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—COTTON—Steady; offerings light; good ordinary, 13c; low middling, low middling, 13½@13½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn-meal, $2.85. Grain market bare.

HAY—Firm at $18.00@24.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $17.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 6½@7½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $5.40@6.65. Wheat firm at $1.30. Corn in fair demand, and higher; ear, 48@50c; new, 43c. Rye higher at 75c. Oats higher at 35@42c. Barley in fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork, small sales at $12.25@12.50. Lard strong; kettle, 7½c; jobbing, 7½c; steam, sales at 7c, but held higher. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½@5c; clear rib, 5⅝@5⅞c; clear held at 6c. Bacon steady; small sales of shoulders at 6½c; clear rib, [illegible]; clear, [illegible]. [illegible]

of shoulders at 4c; clear rib, 5⅛c; clear, 5¾@5¾c. Hams, 7@7¼c, according to weight.
Hogs—Firm and active at $3.90@4.00; receipts, 21,375; shipments, 3,500.
Whisky—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.14; No. 2, $1.07½ cash; $1.05½ for December. Oats firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 48½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 69c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.37.
Freights—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 14c.
Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 304,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat, spring, firm; No. 2, 95c; winter opened firmer, closed quiet; No. 3 red, $1.26@1.27 asked, $1.25 bid; No. 2 do, $1.52½ asked, $1.50 bid. Corn, No. 2, 42½c in east elevator. Oats dull and lower, No. 2, 35@36c. Barley dull; choice Minnesota, $1.45. Rye dull at 65@66c.
Whisky—Dull at 87c.
Provisions—Pork firmer at $12.50, cash. Bulk meats firm and in good demand for future, but no disposition to sell; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c, both loose, 10 days in salt. Bacon firm with only a jobbing demand. Lard lower; new prime steam, 6½@7c.
Hogs—Higher at $3.60@4.00; most sales at $3.70@3.90. Receipts, 5,085.
Cattle—Dull and weak; through Texans, $1.50@2.50; wintered, $2.50@3.50; good to prime natives, $3.75@4.00. Receipts, 1,000.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat better; No. 1 red held at $1.45; No. 2, $1.35. Corn firm, at 54@55c. Oats strong; No. 1, 43c; No. 2, 41c.
Petroleum—Quiet and steady; standard white, in car lots, 13c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.40 for cash; $1.40¾ for December; $1.44@1.44½ for January; No. 2 red, $1.34½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 47½c cash or December; 49@49½c January; low mixed, 47½c, cash. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 38c.
Clover Seed—$4.50.
Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Grain in store, light. Wheat neglected. Corn in good demand and strong; sales 50,000 bu No. 2 Western at 52c; 51c for do to arrive. Oats quiet; sales 1,500 bu at 47c for No. 2, to arrive. Rye neglected. Barley in good demand; sales 5,150 bu at $1.42@1.46 for Canada; $1.27 for Western.
Freights—Wheat to arrive engaged at 13c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice white, $1.65; fair to prime, $1.40@1.60; good to prime red, $1.55@1.65; amber Western, $1.45. Corn—Mixed Western firm at 64c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye dull at 75@85c.
Provisions—Firm; pork, $14.25@14.37½. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard firmer and higher at 7½@8c.
Butter—Steady at 25@30c.
Coffee—Nominal at 22@22½c.
Whisky—Firmer at 93½c.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Nov. 17.—Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 58@60c. Barley very dull.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society will be held this evening in the First Baptist Church.

Frederick Diedrick stole $40 from his father, who resides at No. 114 Evans street. Scully held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

Persons desirous of obtaining help can be supplied at the Employment Bureau of the Woman's Aid Association, No. 51 LaSalle street.

The alarm of fire from Box 79, about half-past 8 o'clock last night, was caused by the explosion of a lamp at No. 631 Archer avenue. The loss was nominal.

The Hon. George F. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is announced to lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church, next Saturday evening, on "Finances and the Panic."

James Dunham is that rare curiosity, a red-headed negro. Not content with being red-headed, he stole a quantity of clothing, and will be tried for it on Saturday, meanwhile languishing under bail of $1,000.

The friends of the poor are requested not to forget the oyster supper at Centenary Church this evening, the entire proceeds of which are to be used for charitable purposes. Tickets 50 cents.

The Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union request the members of the Union to meet at the rooms this evening, to consider an important change in the constitution.

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition will meet in the Exposition Building at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which time a full report of the business for the season will be made by the Executive Committee.

Last evening a large chip of stone fell from the front of the standing wing of the old Court-House, narrowly missing old Mr. Petrie, the jailor. The County Commissioners should take some steps to prevent these stones from falling.

The Tabernacle Division of the Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting in their hall at the Washingtonian Home at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The exercises will consist of speaking, select reading, music, singing, etc. The public are cordially invited. Admission free.

Henry Lawson and George Galvin were found promenading the streets at 2 o'clock Saturday night, with a carpet-bag of burglar's tools and a brace of revolvers. This was deemed sufficient grounds by Justice Scully to send them to the Bridewell for six months each, which he did.

The newsboys have a new camping-ground. They have taken an old stove into one of the rooms of the old Post-Office, and hold political meetings there. Banyon warned several of them not to repeat this, and dismissed about a dozen of these peddlers of thought, on the promise that they would behave in the future.

James Devine and James Driscoll are a couple of the gang that infests Twenty-second street and vicinity. They ran one saloon-keeper out of his store and smashed up his furniture, etc., after becoming drunk on his whisky, which they did not pay for. They then assaulted an officer, and the two Jameses were arrested and fined $10 each by Banyon, which was very cheap.

The planets Saturn and Mars are now very close together in the evening sky, and will be brought into conjunction this evening by Mr. Colbert in the lecture-room of the Christian Union, No. 114 Madison street. The discourse will be illustrated by blackboard diagrams and a fine picture, two feet in diameter, showing Saturn and his wonderful ring system. The public is invited.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Charles Weudel, aged 37 years, fell from his wagon at the corner of Loomis and Twenty-second streets, the wheels passing over his breast. He was taken to his home on Walsh street, near Paulina, and attended by Dr. Westerburg, but died of his injuries about noon. The deceased was a German, and leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

The man run over on Saturday by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad train was named Oden M. Strum, a Norwegian. He was a printer by trade, and the only support of his mother and little brother. He was first taken home, and thence to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where his feet were amputated. This seems to be a case in which the railroad company should make provision for the sufferer and his family,—during the winter, at least.

Some weeks ago, a man named John Huston was enticed into a room on West Randolph street, near Canal, by a woman, and then set upon by four men and robbed of $150 and a watch. Yesterday Officer Carpenter arrested a sailor named John Doyle, upon the charge of aiding in the robbery. While the officer was taking the prisoner to the station the latter attempted to stab him, but did not succeed. A dirk and a revolver were found upon the prisoner's person.

Mrs. Leonowens, the English governess in Siam, will deliver her third lecture in Chicago to-morrow evening, at 7:45 o'clock, at No. 482 North LaSalle street, on the "Zend Avesta." All who desire information about the religion of the "Fire Worshipers" will be well repaid by attending this admirable lecture. Tickets can be obtained at the Christian Union Rooms, No. 114 Madison street, or at Mrs. Doggett's, No. 316 Michigan avenue.

Hereafter let serenaders beware. No more playing *Romeo*, in an amateur out-of-doors manner. Michael Manyon, also known as "Whistling Mickey," has a passion for music, and another for Mary ——. On Sunday evening he posted himself under Mary's window, and began whistling the "Mocking Bird," a la Billy Morris. An untutored "cop" heard him, and took him to the station, and the hard-hearted Justice fined him $10 for breathing forth his soul to such a tune.

The number of arrivals and departures of vessels from South Chicago during the season of 1873 has been 486, with a tonnage of 45,267 tons. The work done by the Government is now closed for the year, but the harbor is accessible for all lake vessels, and can be easily entered in rough weather. The north pier extends 1,200 feet beyond the south one, and, by rounding to close under the lee of the north pier, vessels can sail into the river, even in heavy weather, without the aid of a tug. A light has been placed there as a beacon, and the harbor is now entirely suitable for a port of refuge for vessels driven past Chicago by heavy northerly winds. The entrance is 300 feet wide, and vessels displacing less than twelve feet of water can enter safely, keeping the north side of the channel.

A preliminary meeting of Irishmen will be held at Burke's Hotel this evening to take steps for convening a mass-meeting in Chicago at an early day for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in regard to the prolonged incarceration of the Irish political prisoners; and also to adopt measures to have the Irish people of Chicago represented by one or more delegates at the demonstration which is to take place in Dublin on Christmas Eve for the demanding of England the immediate liberation of those suffering patriots, whose only offense is that of loving Ireland. A million of voices will be raised on that great day at the trysting-place, and a million of stout hearts will proclaim to the world that now at least the time has arrived for England to "open her prison doors and set the Irish captives free." Let the preliminary meeting, then, to be held this evening, be well attended by all who sympathize with the good work of justice and of mercy.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. President Cleveland in the chair. Messrs. Sheridan and Wright were also present. The room was painfully close, and looked more than usually dreary. The idea of ventilation does not seem to have actuated the honorable Board. Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hartwell, owner and lessees of the frame planing-mill on Lydia street, in the rear of No. 138 Lake street, argued with the Board with reference to the safety of the structure. The testimony of the Fire Warden and competent architects, led the Board to order that the boiler, furnace, and coal-shed be covered with brick. The lessee and proprietor appeared to be satisfied. Officer Acker, of the Twenty-second Street Station, was charged by Louis Pelletier with arresting him without cause. The witnesses were Frenchmen and Germans, and the mode of eliciting evidence very tedious. The case was taken under advisement. The Board adjourned.

## PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

W. P. Desoe, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

William H. Cooley, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Theodore Hook, of New York, is at the Sherman.

William Russell, of New York City, is at the Palmer.

E. Welby Pugin, of London, Eng., is at the Sherman.

William H. Stevenson, of New Orleans, is at the Palmer.

F. F. Cordis and family and W. F. Russell, of Boston, are at the Palmer.

The Hon. C. J. L. Myer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

George O. Stephens, of Boston, and W. A. Tillinghast and family, of New Bedford, are at the Pacific.

S. W. Johnson, Denver, Col.; W. E. Simms, Paris, Ky., and William Passos, of Columbus, O., are at the Pacific.

The following Chicagoans were registered at various points in Europe up to Oct. 31: *Paris*—L. B. Abdill, Miss Etta Benedict, W. H. Bigelow and family, Mrs. H. M. Buell, John A. Cutler and family, C. E. Dickinson, Miss Annie Dooling, Miss Ellen Dooling, E. F. Getchell, E. H. Grafton, Eugene L. Graves, Miss Mary Green, W. S. Hall and wife, Dr. George P. Hamlin, Miss E. A. Hasseltine, William E. Higgins, Miss Annie E. Hobart, Charles P. Kellogg, S. H. Kerfoot and family, Miss Minnie Kimball, Mayor Medill and family, Mrs. S. M. Wygatt, Angelo Wygatt, J. Wygatt, Mrs. L. V. Parsons, Miss F. R. Parsons, Martin Ryerson and wife, Theodore J. Schneider, John C. Sherwood, Miss A. Shields, Miss Rebecca Shields, Mrs. Douglas S. Taylor, Charles C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, Miss Blanche Tucker. *London*—Dr. Beveridge, C. Kellogg, J. Kellogg, J. W. Merriam and family, Charles Watson, Mrs. O. Watson, J. White. *Geneva*—Dr. E. F. Ingalls, Walter Kimball and family, Dr. M. G. McLean, E. H. Gammon and family, Arthur Reed, Miss Stella Reed, R. M. Whitehead. *Munich*—William Hickling and wife, Edward C. Porter and wife. *Wiesbaden*—Th. Hudson. *Vienna*—Miss G. M. Laflin, L. F. Raymond, Mrs. R. M. Whitehead, John F. Fuller, E. H. Trafton, Mrs. Henry Miller, Miss Miller. *Rome*—Mrs. C. B. Hosmer, Miss Hosmer. *Florence*—Isaac N. Arnold and family, C. E. Dickinson, E. F. Getchell, John Glaswood.

IN GENERAL.

George Dolby, who was Charles Dickens' business agent, is to put Mark Twain through a lecture tour in England.

The Governor of Vermont is to give one-half his salary this year to fit out a fire engine company. He used to run with the "machine."

One of Mr. Dickens' sons,—not the oldest,—having shown himself a remarkably effective reader in semi-private performances and charities, is about to read in public on his own account.

Sir Henry Thompson, the surgeon, has a larger income than any other member of his profession in England. In his youth Sir Henry was a linen draper, but now, at the age of 53, he is at the head of his profession.

It is an interesting incident of the Bazaine trial that an application made to the German Government to permit Duc d'Aumale to visit Metz and the neighborhood, in order to verify certain questions raised at the trial, was positively refused. The Duc promised, if the permission was granted, to preserve the strictest *incognito*, but the answer of the German authorities was that they "preferred that this journey should not take place."

Frederick Rollwagon, of New York, died to very little purpose, a few months ago, his three sons think, for he left his $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 in such a way that the servant-girl he married can use pretty much all the income on the property, while not a dollar's worth of the real estate can be sold until the youngest son is dead. The boys have asked the Surrogate Court to say that the old man was crazy when he made the will.

The Pope said recently to a diplomatist: "I am very well, indeed. I eat, drink, and digest my food as well as when I was 40 years of age: I walk as well, and, above all, do not you think my mind is in the same condition as when I was 40 years of age?" His Holiness is reported to confide in a prophecy that he will live for ninety or more years and witness the retreat of the invaders from his estates.—*New York Herald.*

About 500 of the People's party, headed by the Great Western Light Guard Band, last evening proceeded to the house of Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, President of the German-American Central Committee, and presented him with a very valuable gold watch and chain. Mr. Theodore Carl made the presentation speech, and Mr. Schoeninger replied in a very feeling manner, thanking them for the compliment. The band discoursed sweet strains, after which the whole crowd was invited into the house and treated to cigars and wine.

Rear-Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, who goes out in command of the squadron from Norfolk, bound for Cuban waters, is an experienced officer, and has been upward of forty-five years in the naval service. He is a Virginian, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1828. He commanded the steam gunboat Maratanza, the steamer De Soto, and the steam sloop Canandaigua, in succession, during the war. In 1869, he received his commission as Commodore, and has since been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The Right Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., was born in the State of Delaware, Dec. 11, 1822; educated at Dickinson College, Penn., graduating in 1841; ordained Deacon by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in October, 1845, and Priest by the same prelate in July, 1847; received the degree of D. D., from Princeton College, in 1856. His first parish was Christ Church, Norfolk, Va.; the next St. James' Church, Richmond, Va.; the next Trinity Church, Washington, D. C.; the next St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Md.; and last Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill.; while in charge of this parish he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky; consecrated in Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following extract from "a strictly-private letter" written a few days ago by President Grant to an old personal friend in that city: "You may have seen the statement in the papers that I drew out of Jay Cooke's bank $40,000 the day before it failed, and took no notice of the $187,000 Government had there. This bank was not a National Bank, and therefore not a bank of deposit. Government, therefore, had no deposits with them, and lost nothing by them. I, individually, was in Pittsburg at the time of their suspension, and was as much surprised to hear of it as you or anyone could be. If I had a deposit there—and I did keep an account with them—it is still there. If I owe them anything—and I suspect I do—that is among their assets. Unfortunately, I have been in a condition since my occupancy of my present office that no bank could fail after the 15th of any month and victimize me out of $500."

## A SPECK OF WAR.

### Violent Conduct of the Laborers on the South Park Improvements.

Yesterday afternoon, at a late hour, the laborers on the South Park improvements were paid off for the month of October. According to the statement of one of the men, they had hired for $2.25 per day, and had worked steadily under the impression that this was the rate at which they would be paid. They received payment, however, at the rate of only $1.75 per day, and were told that for November (one-half of which they had already worked) they would be paid at the rate of $1.50 per day. Upon learning this, the men marched in a body to the tool-house, deposited their tools, and refused to do any further work. They then congregated around the saloons and became more or less intoxicated, and at the time our informant left (9 o'clock last evening) they were burning the brush which had been cut to fill up one of the sloughs in the park. They had also become quite violent, and a gentleman whose team had broken down near Grand Crossing was advised not to risk walking up to the Hyde Park dummy station, as he would, most likely, be attacked. It will thus be seen that the Principality, upon whose borders Chicago is situated, has a speck of war in its midst, which will doubtless cause as much excitement there as the Cuban difficulty or the Ashantee war.

## INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF A DESPERADO.

Morris Kelly is one of the hardest cases that has been seen at the West Side Police Court for a long time, or, for that matter, at any police court. To begin with, it has just been found out that he is an escaped convict, and, after he has obtained his dues here, he will be wanted elsewhere. His Chicago exploits are quite varied, for a short residence here. He began operations by chasing two brave policemen off their beat on Milwaukee avenue, and making a boast that neither he nor his pals, Tom Quirk and Bannar, could be arrested by any officer in Chicago. Soon after this, these three broke into a store on West Madison street, but were not prosecuted. Detective Ed Miller having a warrant for Quirk, determined to arrest him, notwithstanding his and Kelly's threats. He did attempt it, on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, but the three pitched upon him, and would have killed him had not Officer Hickey arrived. As it was, Miller was badly injured, but Quirk and Bannar were arrested, and are each serving a sentence of two years due the State from them. And here it is well to say that Bannar has had a legacy of $5,000 left him, and, as a consequence, the lawyers and his friends have taken a sudden interest in him, and are trying to prevail upon the Governor to pardon him out. It is to be hoped that they will not succeed, for a thorough villain never received a more just punishment. Kelly escaped arrest, and for a time "kept shady," but his natural proclivities were too strong for him, and he broke into the store on the corner of Halsted and Depuyster streets. Next he entered No. 171 West Van Buren street, and stole $184 worth of clothing. This led to his arrest and being locked up. A few days ago, the readers of The Tribune will remember the brutal manner in which he attacked Officer Malure in his cell, and how two girls, also under arrest, saved the officer's life. Yesterday Kelly was examined before Justice Scully, who held him in bail of $3,000 to the Criminal Court.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, PLEASantly furnished, either single or en suite, with board. Day board, $5 per week.

71 EAST MONROE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, $13, $14, and $16 per month; also home board $4.50 per week. Apply at Room 36.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; also barn to rent.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room. Reference required.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., AT THE SOUTH SIDE House—Single rooms, with the best meals that can be had in the city, from $5 to $8 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD and nice front parlor, unfurnished; no other boarders kept; terms reasonable; references required. Address A 77, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO single rooms or one large room for two gentlemen; first-class board; $6 per week. G 73, Tribune office.

### West Side.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for two or three gentlemen; brick house; private family.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms with board at $5 to $9 per week; day board, $4.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PARLOR SUITABLE for two persons; also a room on second floor; first-class table.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to rent with board; one block from street cars; references required.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—4 GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with back parlor bedroom, gas, fire, and use of bath-room, and board, at $7 per week; also, suite for gentleman and family.

### North Side.

101 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HENRY KLEINE'S first-class European boarding house. Room for a few more boarders. Terms, $5 and $7.

### Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families; single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board at prices to suit the times. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board, $5.00 per week.

### Miscellaneous.

FOUR RESPONSIBLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN have two sleeping-rooms and sitting-room, with fire, and breakfast and tea, for $6.25 each a week. Address, with reference, O 39, Tribune office.

I WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH A CHRISTIAN young couple who wish to live at moderate expense, and yet comfortably and pleasantly; such please address, with reference, O 38, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—DAY BOARD FOR FOUR, BETWEEN Lake and Madison, and Wood and Robey-sts. Address D M, Board of Trade.

BOARD—BY A LADY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, and can give the best of references, a pleasant room and board in a private family, on the South Side, west of State-st. Address H, No. 1448 Prairie-av., stating location and terms.

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$10,000 ON UNQUESTIONABLE REAL estate security, three times the value; liberal interest allowed. Address U 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR SIX MONTHS ON FIRST-class real estate paper. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE MONEY notes. Principals only will please inquire at Room 2, 326 State-st.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME; state amount wanted and kind of securities. Address Q 49, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity for five years. Room 30, 173 LaSalle-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER FAMIly sewing-machine, complete and perfect; cost $70, will sell for $35. Residence, 663 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing machine on easy payments—take our sewing home and be paid in cash for all they do over the monthly payment. Call and see. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Machines repaired. Office open evenings.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEdium singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW, THE WHEREabouts of Hans Mansen, a Swede; was light-haired, wears black coat, light pants, and slippers. Parties knowing of him please communicate to his brother, KNUT MATTSON, 132 Chicago-av. The person sought for is deranged.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL CLAIRvoyant and business medium, 59 West Madison-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN SOON, 25, 50, 75, or 100 feet on Calumet-av., north of Douglas-place.
63x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park-boulevard. This is one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money.
25 feet on Douglas-place, 50 feet west of the one above mentioned, with the same view of the boulevard, very cheap, too.
75 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., 160 feet deep, cheap, and on easy terms.
100x115 feet on the southeast corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with house, and 60x100 feet on Stanton-av., in rear of the above, very cheap.
Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, choice cottage, large lot; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 604 Taylor-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—MAXWELL-ST.—LOT 25X100, ON MAXwell-st., between Union and Jefferson. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, n. e. cor. Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—STOCK-YARDS—40 LOTS ON UNION, Wallace, and Sherman-sts., two blocks from Stock-Yards, very cheap, and easy terms. Apply to the undersigned, at the Stock-Yard Exchange. J. SEEBAR.

FOR SALE—50X181 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; this is one of the most desirable corners for improvement on the avenue. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.—Thirty-foot lots, Oakley and Erie-sts. and Western-av., at low price and easy payments; interest, 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—$2,260 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE AND lot 30x125 feet east of Western-av., only $260 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR TO RENT—12-room brick house, all modern improvements, with barn, 644 West Washington-st. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—600 FEET ON INDIana, or 600 feet on Prairie-av., Thatcher's Subdivision. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, 50 FEET HUMboldt Park front, 125 feet Pierce-av.; 100 feet Noble-av., 100 feet Ravenswood. Cottage and lot, Burnside and Forty-first-st. Make an offer. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—22¾ FEET ON NORTH LA SALLE-ST., east front, near Chestnut. This property must be sold for cash. Offers wanted. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first, east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICE, HOUSE OF NINE rooms, barn, and lot 25x110 feet, 230 Hubbard-st.; $2,800. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OVER 80 COTTAGES AND HOUSES (residence and business) in all parts of the city, some with the very latest improvements, at prices ranging from $2,000 to $120,000, and favorable terms; many great bargains. Call and investigate, 90 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIful residence lots on this fine thoroughfare, just south of the city limits, at low prices and on very liberal terms. There are no lots in market more desirable for elegant and convenient homes than these, or more certain to advance in value. Decided bargains will be given to those who buy for either investment or improvement, provided early application be made. Title unquestionable. The attractiveness of the location is unsurpassed. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—A COTTAGE, cheap; lots on easy terms, and 4 lots to sacrifice for cash if sold at once. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 5 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—100 PER CENT BY NEXT MARCH—Beautiful grove property at Englewood, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts., east front, on Wallace-st., excellent for subdivision. Inquire of owner, M. NIXON, Englewood., Wright-st., near Fifty-ninth.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond Sixty-third sts., near depot, church and school, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots and acre property, at low prices and long time. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH Englewood, $250 each; will take accepted orders on employers in part pay. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN ENGLEWOOD lots for the next 15 days; improve this opportunity. Inquire of H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT 8-ROOM COTTAGE WITH ¾ acre of natural grove and fruit trees, an hour's ride, $2,000; will exchange for Chicago house, assume incumbrance. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS in a splendid location; will sell low. Terms to suit. CAULFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS 33 BY 180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, $250 to $450 on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS at a discount. I must have money. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED farm and city real estate, for less than value; would exchange for salable merchandise or household goods, with cash difference. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED FRUIT AND FARMING lands—Over 3,000 acres in Central and Southern Illinois, in small farms, 40 to 80 acres each, all near railroads and thriving towns, and will double in value in next two years. Prices, $3.50 to $7, and $15 per acre. Full plats, etc., for examination. Office 116 East Randolph-st. GIBSON & HOSMER.

FOR SALE—$2,500 FRUIT FARM IN MICHIGAN, or exchange for Chicago real estate. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1.50 PER ACRE, 1,200 ACRES IN MISsissippi County, Arkansas, 30 miles from Memphis, Tenn.; all heavy timber; dry, high land. Title perfect. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE WEST Side worth from $9,000 to $13,000 in exchange for property adjoining city limits, free from encumbrance. Address B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 TO 20 ACRES OF GOOD LAND NEAR station, within 20 miles of the city; will pay cash; must be a bargain. JAS. ALLEN, 185 Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 3.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $5,000 to $6,000; pay $3,000 to $4,000 cash. A cottage and lot worth $2,500 to $3,000; pay $1,000 cash. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—BUSINESS HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness. Address, with description, price, and where to be seen, S 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE, PAIR bay mares, fine drivers; several good work and driving horses; pair small mules, good ones; single harness. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY-wagons; also a second-hand delivery wagon and two-seat buggy, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARness; to be seen at 189 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD HORSE FOR merchant tailoring, or a set of mink furs; also one base-burner stove. Room 11 at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE SUITABLE FOR A grocery, cheap for cash, at 472 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—12 HORSES TO BOARD IN THE country. Good feed and care guaranteed; $1.50 per week. Address E. W. HAGERTY, Room C, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD HORSE, suitable for a grocery wagon. Address, giving particulars, age, and lowest cash price, O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, FROM 5 TO 8 YEARS old; weight, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, for cash; also, set of double harness for cash, at 427 Wabash-av. J. S. COOPER & CO.

$250 WILL BUY ONE SPAN OF HEAVY horses, grain wagon, and harness, or will exchange for some coal or grain. Address 804 and 806 Madison-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, GLASS, plated ware; parlor, cook, office, and store stoves; [illegible], book, and show-cases; what-nots, parlor, [illegible], and dining-room suites; also an assortment of ladies' and children's furs at auction on Wednesday, Nov. 19, commencing at 9½ o'clock. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, &c. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD goods of any description, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, PAY THE highest price for furniture and household goods.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of common bedstead; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Prices $25 to $110; sold on installments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF twenty-four rooms, situated in the central part of the city, near the Sherman and Tremont Houses, filled with first-class parties. Part of the payment taken in real estate. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZED STOVE, SECOND-hand; the Stewart pattern preferred. McAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Macalester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY DWELLING, NO. 903 Wabash-av., containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, closets, &c. Inquire of M. A. BURRAS, No. 159 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, near terminus of Cottage Grove-av. cars, at a low rent to a tenant who will take good care of the house and furniture. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, Office 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 73 LINcoln-st., near Washington-av.; rent, $35. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL COTtage; good neighborhood; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln. Key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; very desirable; 836 Pratt Place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 112 NORTH PAULIna-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 109½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only 35.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house, No. 590 Fulton-st., 8 rooms, water and gas; price $40 per month. Apply at 587 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND closets, No. 2 Rucker-st., corner Kinzie-st. Inquire at 288 Hubbard-st., or 582 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSES IN GOOD ORder. 312½ Fulton-st., 9 rooms, $35 per month; 212 West Lake-st., 7 rooms, $20 per month; 212 West Randolph-st., 4 rooms only $12 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.; has steam furnace, laundry, and all modern improvements; good barn. Apply at office, No. 8 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAKE-AV., near Fairview Station; 10 rooms, modern improvements; furniture in good order; rent only $75 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

## TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, elegantly furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST LOcations on Michigan-av., a very convenient suite of three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath-rooms, closets, and hot and cold water. A private table will be served, if desired. To desirable parties reasonable terms will be offered. References given and required. Apply at 8 Eldridge-court to-day and to-morrow.

TO RENT—NORTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-ST. and east of State, nicely furnished rooms suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Address X 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, $20 PER MONTH FOR SECond story in private house, brick, to small family; references. 178 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board; small family. 38 North Peoria-st., northwest corner of Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, gas, and bath, at brick house 638 West Washington-st.; also livery for horse and buggy.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO GENTLEmen or ladies, at $8 per month. Address 67 Illinois-st., second floor.

TO RENT—12 ROOMS 2D AND 3D FLOORS, NEW, on West Madison-st., convenient for boarding. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND BEDROOM, with or without board; also, rooms for light housekeeping. 30 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRable furnished and unfurnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; convenient to cars and omnibus; references.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, from $15 to $40. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH stove; also, front single room; in private family; to gentlemen or ladies. Call at 156 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, with board for lady; three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 47 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A private house on Michigan-av., near Peck-court. A gentleman teacher preferred, who would be willing to give instruction evenings to one pupil as part payment. Address E 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY frame house, 9 rooms, water, bath-room, closets. Low rent.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE A SUITE of furnished rooms in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Apply at 946 Wabash-av.

## TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 145 TWENTY-SECONDst., near Wabash-av.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 867 West Lake-st., 22x60, new, in first-class style. Inquire next door, or 582 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 962 WEST MADISON-ST., WITH or without basement, and dwelling on second and third floors; desirable location. D. LEONARD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, ON VICTORIA-AV., between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st., room for 16 horses and several carriages. Apply to D. H. HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.

## WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED ROOM for lady, near business centre, with or without board. References given and required. State price. Address, 3 days, B 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CHEAP FURNISHED room within 7 or eight blocks from this office. Address O 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A first-class private family, where there are no other boarders—if any, few. No common boarding-house need apply. Between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., east of State. Address E E R, 134 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GROCERY STORE WITH dwelling, south of Twelfth-st., on State. Address O 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A GRAIN WAREHOUSE in a good oat and corn section, or would join some one to connect with warehouse here, established for the jobbing trade. 399 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with one servant, a small furnished or unfurnished cottage, or suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on South Side, east of Wabash-av., between Harrison and Twenty-second-sts. Only the best of accommodations wanted. References required and given. Address T 58, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SATURDAY, 15TH, AT ILLINOIS CENtral Depot, a pointer dog; has a scar over right eye; long tail. Inquire of WM. WILLIAMS.

FOUND—AT BRIGHTON HOUSE, A BAY PONY, with saddle on and tail clipped; also, a suckling colt.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT ON BLUE ISLANDav., a silver watch and gold chain; the finder, on leaving the same at the Tribune office can receive $20 reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, POCKETbook with my name on, containing between $50 and $60, also some memorandum. The finder will be rewarded by notifying or sending it to JOHN H. DONNELLY, Union Stock Yards.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., A GOLD PENDANT, part of an earring. Sunday night, between 4 and 6. The finder will oblige by returning the same to MISS COOKE, 237, Atherton House.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, WHITE BULL AND terrier dog, with brindled spot on one eye; had on collar with name; followed Milwaukee-av. car to State-st. Any one returning the same to 111 West Randolph-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON OR NEAR MADISON-ST. BRIDGE, AT 12 o'clock Saturday night, a lady's mink boa. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 53 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON WABASHav., near the Post-Office, two account-books and a bundle of newspapers. $5 reward, and no questions asked, for the return of the books to 18 South Clark-st.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN for return of a sealskin boa lost Sunday afternoon, on North Side. Return to 675 West Monroe-st.

LOST—BAY PONY, SHORT TAIL, TWO LETTERS branded on right hip, saddle on. Finder will receive $5 and expenses by leaving her at 1515 State-st.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE $100 FOR THE ARREST and conviction of the party or parties that stole the double plunger brass pump from the corner of Indiana and Curtis-sts., or pay $25 for its return and no questions asked. JOHN D. MURPHY, 130 West Madison-st.

REWARD—$50 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUEStions asked, for the return of the jewelry taken from No. 512 Wabash-av., on the night of Saturday, Nov. 12. Address M., Matteson House, Chicago.

STRAYED—A DARK BAY MARE. SHE LEFT River Park Saturday night or Sunday morning; supposed to be on her way home. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to Chicago Fire Brick Works, corner Thirty-second and Butler-sts.

THE OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE, 74 EAST Madison-st., is offered for $100 if taken to-day; or will rent, all furnished, cheap.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ON State-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth, a ladies' fur collar. Any one returning the same to 940 Burnside-st. will receive above reward. J. W. MAGIE.

## MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano forte, overstrung bass, 4 round corners, a fine instrument, in prime condition, cost $500; will sell, with stool, $185. Private residence, 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED in a proper manner. All orders sent to 177 South Halsted-st. promptly attended to. Tuning $2.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

## INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—J. W. DODGE, ARTIST, WILL take a limited number of pupils,—especially in painting photographs in the style of his finished miniatures on ivory. For terms, etc., call immediately at studio, northwest corner Madison and State, Room 55, or at residence in evening at 134 South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

## WANTED--MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON JOBBING BOOT AND shoe house, a traveling salesman with an established trade in Iowa and Nebraska. Address Post-Office Box 2084, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, OFFICE MAN, WITH some capital; steady employment; fair salary; good security. Give particulars. Z 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman. Must speak good German and English and have good references. Apply at southwest corner of North-av. and Larrabee-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER WHO CAN LOAN employer $500 for one year on first-class security; steady situation for the winter. Address B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art, at the studio, 122 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CARPENTER, TO DO A JOB OF work and take a sewing-machine in pay. Apply at once to DAVID C. COOK, 138 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—5 TO 10 GOOD PACKING-HOUSE coopers at our house at Stock Yards. Chicago Packing and Provision Company.

WANTED—A BAKER TO TAKE CHARGE OF steam bakery. A first-class job for a man who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to BROOKS & NEEMES, 28 and 30 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED MAN TO MANufacture soda-water. 146 Vernon-av.

WANTED—BOOK-BINDER—A FIRST-CLASS forwarder. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 84 Lake-st.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MORE CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHern Michigan; pay, $1.25 per cord; steady work and company pay. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 259 Randolph-st., Land Block.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, and 10 coal-miners for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for the sale of Government clothing, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, and who have not less than $100 to fit themselves out, to travel and take orders in different parts of the State for Government overcoats, pants, jackets, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 YEARS OLD. INQUIRE AT 38 Exchange-place, between 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN (farmers preferred) to earn $75 per week in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—GOOD BOY TO MAKE FIRES AND do chores; must reside with his parents. 312 West Washington-st., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE, TO SELL the celebrated Chang-Chang. One lady sold forty-eight boxes in five hours. A young man cleared $28 in three days. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Don't complain of hard times, but secure an agency that will pay $40 per week through the winter. Chang-Chang Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 25 YEARS old, to do collecting, etc. Address O 42, Tribune office, in own hand writing, how employed at present, and former occupation, with reference and other necessary particulars.

WANTED—A BOY FOR A WEEK OR TWO THAT is a good and rapid penman to address circulars. A. A. ABBOTT, corner Beach and Sebor-st., opposite 319 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT should call and see what is offered to make money without risk. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A NOVELty never sold here; quick sales; big profits; $3 to $5 needed to commence. Call from 9 till 1 at Everett House, 218 West Madison-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO WORK IN THE kitchen and do chores. Apply at T. ANDREWS' restaurant, 103 Calhoun-place.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD BUSINESS QUALITIES to superintend and employ canvassers in all the leading cities West. $100 capital required. Come and investigate. It's no trinket, but the best-paying business offered to suit these times. 373 West Twelfth-st., upstairs.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR THE CITY, AND 40 FOR country. $60 to $75 a week can be made with Henry's Non-Explosive for kerosene; costs 8c and 18c; sells for 25c and 50c. Call early, or send. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT that will pay them $4 to $6 per day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE GENTLEMEN TO CANvass. Constant employment, and a salary of from $1.50 to $3 per day. 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YARD-MAN, AT 167 AND 169 EAST Madison-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL, MIDDLE AGED, TO DO GENeral housework. 157 Archer-av.

WANTED—SEWING GIRL. ONE USED TO dress making; also, two apprentice girls. 389 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE, at 97 South Robey-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GERMAN or Swede girl, well recommended for general housework. Must be a good cook. 586 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl to do general housework, at 72 Warren-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL WHO CAN DO plain sewing, at 275 West Washington-st. Apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DININGROOM GIRL, at 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK AND TWO GOOD waiters, at restaurant No. 145 East Monroe-st. Those coming well recommended can get good wages. Call at restaurant, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Nov. 18. Male help preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO WASH dishes and help in a bakery. German preferred. 123 East Monroe-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT WOMEN TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children in city and country. Can surely make $3 to $7 a day. Call or write. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LADIES OF GOOD address to canvass upon a salary of from $1.25 to $3 per day at steady and respectable employments. 446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEND A CIGAR STORE; must live with her parents; no other need apply at 126 South Halsted-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible Map of the United States and World, the "Great Northwest," new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, etc. Send for my new circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 33 Charlestown-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD RELIABLE agents for some of the best selling articles in the country. N. WILLEY & CO., southwest corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE, PAYS 100 per cent; good agents make $3 to $7 per day. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$40 PER WEEK ABOVE EXpenses, selling the celebrated Chang Chang. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR ONE OF the best inventions of the age. Call at Board of Trade Liquor Store, 131 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell our standard works of great merit. Best of commissions. H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$3 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made by either sex with our fast-selling goods; samples free, or 4 samples worth $1.70 sent for 50c. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—THE new medicated corn file, the only article ever made that will actually cure corns or excrescences. 100 good selling articles for agents, and 4 samples sent for $100, or 1 for 25c. Call or address AGENTS' BAZAAR, Room 18, United States Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUILDING OF any kind, don't fail to call at our office, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF PATENTS WISHing to dispose of their territory without delay, call on STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

NOTICE—MR. L. P. DODGE, OF CHICAGO, IS NO longer in my employ. JACOB J. STOVER, Boston, Mass. Nov. 17, 1873.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 734 State-st. The highest cash price paid for clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BOASBERG. Orders by mail attended to.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 577 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A GOOD CIGAR STAND IN FAVORAble locality, for which cash will be paid. Address G. B. BROWN, 222 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AGENCIES FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS. Address, for 3 days, O 36, Tribune.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, MECHANICS, AND all men not too proud to wear good, new, and warm overcoats, pants, and jackets, to know they can be had very cheap at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., wholesale or retail.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, active or special, by a wholesale and retail hat and cap house, to extend business, which is well established and paying handsome profits; good references. Address P. O. Drawer 18, LaCrosse, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD STAPLE MANufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent; a large city trade established; machinery all in good running order. Call at once at No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL. Business profitable without risk. Good stock on hand. CONCHA COMPANY, 26 North Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH to extend an established manufacturing business; demand constant, all cash trade, staple goods, capital can be doubled every two months or less; will bear the fullest investigation, honorable, fair and square; gentlemen will find this desirable and worth looking at. Address P 41, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

WANTED—NUT AND WASHER MACHINERY, new or second-hand; also a man who understands running the same. J. B. [illegible], Pleasant, Ia.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PRACtical bookkeeper, in a first-class grain commission house. One who is quite familiar with every branch of the business. Address B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN AS clerk or traveler for a drug or grocery house. Salary not as much an object as permanent situation. Address G T R, care 157 State-st., Chicago.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE store or shop, by a young man; understands sole-leather-cutting, finishing, and treeing. Address E 30, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN as business manager or assistant in a mill. Call or address G, 163 Washington-st., basement. Good reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man to work around the house, take care of horses and drive; wife to do general housework, washing, and cooking; can give good references. Address C. NELSON, 21 Wesson-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room waiter, or chamber maid. Address No. 39 Roby-st., Chicago, Ill. Call Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small private family or as housekeeper. Apply at 183 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; understands her work fully. Apply 13 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl, to do kitchen or general housework, in a respectable private family. Call, for two days, at 186 Jefferson-st., near Jackson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to take care of or teach small children, or do plain sewing. Can furnish best of references if required. Apply at 146 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN a first-class, small, private family; also a second girl. Best of reference. Please address for two days T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at 138 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 58 Ray-st., near Prairie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or cooking where two girls are kept. Address, for two days, M N, No. 17 West Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO do general housework. Apply at 260 West Madison-st. on Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room waiter or chambermaid. Address 29 Robey-st. Call Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waiter, or as waiter only; has the best of reference. Call, on Tuesday, at 128 West Taylor-st., near Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or do kitchen work, by a competent girl. 82 Miller-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, by a German girl who understands work. Apply at 150 Hubbard-st., near Bremer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE girls, one to cook, the other as second-girl and nurse. Can give the best of references. Address 603 Michigan av.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress. Can give first-class references. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family or hotel, by a lady who understands cutting and fitting. Address M K, 853 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, in families, by the day. Terms reasonable. Please call at 118 Twenty-second-st.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS children's nurse and to assist in sewing, or as nursery governess; is well accustomed to the care of children; no objection to leave the city. Call or address, for three days, 726 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl wishes a place as nurse girl or to do second work. Apply at 360 Archer-av., up stairs.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A CARD—ALL WISHING female help, hotels, restaurants, laundries, stores, shops, boarding or private houses, send in your orders. We are supplying all places, free of charge. Situations wanted for two young ladies as clerks, cashiers, or copyists; excellent references. Ladies wishing light employment, and girls for all kinds of work, please call at 239 East Madison-st., Room 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—I HAVE REMOVED MY office to 297 State-st., near Van Buren, where all orders will be promptly attended to. MRS. THOMPSON.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO GO AS companion or nurse, to Texas. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY CApable of doing any kind of work except washing or cooking. Please call at 216 West Lake-st., in the forenoon.

## TO EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT dwelling, with all modern improvements, in a splendid neighborhood, handy to the business portion of Chicago, for sale very cheap, or will trade for stock of goods, lumber, or brick. Address E R, Tribune office.

A GOOD IMPROVED 200-ACRE ILLINOIS farm for trade; will take goods, lumber, or any good trade. Address X, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD IMPROVED farm, house and lot and fifty lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
48 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., with good house and lot near Wicker Park, for a good farm, or acre property.
3-story and basement brick store building on paved street, rented for $1,000 year, 10,000 feet of good suburban property (nearly clear), good house and lot in city, 1,000 acres of good selected Western land for good business or first-class residence property, worth from $60,000 to $100,000, and will assume $25,000 or $30,000 incumbrance.
40 lots, all clear, for good residence.
Several half-acre suburban lots for house and lot.
1,000-acre farm, 80 miles from Chicago, under high state of cultivation for good Chicago property.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF NO. 1 PROPERTY, east front, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will take an improved farm within 80 miles of Chicago for same.
150 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fortieth-st.; will trade for farm.
Also some fine lots at South Englewood, on Vincennes-av., in exchange for other good property.
GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED UNINCUMbered property in city, town or country, five well located houses and lots on South Side, and 300 feet choicest suburban property, unincumbered. Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125x120, choicest property. Norwood Park blocks or lots. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms, at Cobden, Union County, Ill., on Illinois Central Railroad, 320 miles south of Chicago, that will net their cost in three years; price $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrance if required. Climate mild and delightful. Inquire of the owner, at HAMMOND & BOGUE'S, 157 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 12.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, top buggy, double and single harness, &c., for well secured business paper; would use $1,000 or $2,000 cash with them. Address K 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, on West Monroe-st., and some valuable stocks, for an acre tract near the city; singly or together. Address immediately, J. M. YORK, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 185 acres, 46 miles from Chicago, for unimproved, arable, Illinois lands. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN IMPROVED AND unimproved property, desirably located, to exchange for Kansas City house and lot. Address B 44, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF SHELF HARDware for a house and lot; will assume incumbrance. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF land in Michigan and some cash for a stock of goods. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NICE FITTED-UP SALOON, AND LICENSE ALL complete, for sale cheap for cash, at 22 Blue Island-av.

A BAKERY, IN A SPLENDID STAND, WITH ALL the machinery, for sale or rent on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. M. SHANKS, Milwaukee, Wis.

A LONG LEASE, FURITURE AND FIXTURES of a hotel in Chicago doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a good hotel man who wishes to purchase. Address P. O. Box 38, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE REAL ESTATE OFfice for sale cheap; central location; rent low. (Desk room now taken, permanently if desired, that pays the entire rent and room for more). Address O 35, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF ALL KINDS FOR sale—Real estate and cash to exchange for stock of merchandise. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED BAKERY, with all the implements, tools, and apparatus, in good running order and doing a good business, with three horses and two wagons, to be sold cheap. Inquire for terms and description of F. W. LOWELL, Room 2, No. 30 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE AND HIGHLY REspectable manufacturing business. Location on Dearborn-st., near Washington. Only $1,000 capital required. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 IN CURRENCY WILL PURCHASE A half-interest in my business, paying $12,000 per annum. Address A 80, Tribune office.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST IN a gents' furnishing business, paying $10,000 per annum. Stock on hand, $15,000. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—30 YEARS' LEASE OF 22x 44 feet on State-st., 52 feet north of Randolph, east front; basement excavated; three party walls. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year until March, 1877, and $1,800 per year thereafter until expiration of lease. Ten years' privilege of purchase at $30,000. This invaluable lease, the best and only one of the kind in market, will be sold for the small bonus of $6,000 if taken this week. $8,000 would improve the lot in first-class manner. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $9 cash; also ticket for two to Omaha and return at large discount. Address B 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $8. ROSENTHAL, 102 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN ITS value, a large 60 lb. bell, suitable for bridge or small school-house. JONES & CO., Troy, makers. Address A 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States overcoats, jackets, pants, dress-coats, woolen blankets, rubber ponchos, horse blankets, &c., at Government Goods Depot, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

## BILLIARDS.

### Sixth Day of the Great National Billiard Tournament.

### Slosson Defeats Snyder—Daly Victorious Over Cyrille Dion.

### Garnier Narrowly Escapes Defeat by Joe Dion, Who Runs 124.

### Ubassy and Cyrille Dion Cross Cues for the First Time.

### The Former Beaten by Two Points Amid Great Excitement.

The billiard tournament which has been in progress at Kingsbury Music Hall during the past week is rapidly drawing to a close, and the best players are beginning to develop themselves. Albert Garnier, of New York, heads the list so far, having played and won five games. Next to him come Ubassy and Daly, each of whom have lost one game in five; Cyrille Dion, who has lost two games in six; Joseph Dion, who has won two games in five; Slosson, who has won two games in six; and Bessunger, who has won one game in five. Peter Snyder is entirely out of the tournament, having been beaten in seven games. The public is beginning to take some interest in the entertainments, and it seems now as if the hall will be unable to hold all who will desire to witness the closing games of the regular series, and the games which are to decide the ties. Despite the disagreeable weather last evening, there was a very large audience present, but the number of spectators in the afternoon was rather limited. Lieut.-Gen. Phil Sheridan was an interested looker-on in the evening, and, in common with the rest, witnessed some of the finest billiards of the tournament.

THE NINETEENTH GAME

of the tournament came off in the afternoon, and was almost entirely devoid of interest. The players were George Slosson and Peter Snyder, both of this city, and Mr. Michael Foley was the referee. The former played a splend game from beginning to end, making double-figure runs of 68, 11, 16, 20, 15, 18, 19, 21, 32, 26, 30, 26, and 26, completing the game on the latter. Snyder, on the other hand, played miserably throughout, making no fight at all. It would be a waste of space to describe the game. Doubtless Snyder is heartily glad that it put an end to his series in the tournament, and gave him an opportunity to attend to his legitimate business. Following is the score:

*Snyder*—0, 0, 1, 2, 20, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 8, 3, 0, 0, 8, 0, 2, 14, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 10, 0, 20, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3. Total, 168.

*Slosson*—8, 7, 0, 68, 4, 0, 1, 0, 5, 4, 11, 16, 20, 2, 0, 1, 15, 18, 9, 8, 1, 0, 2, 0, 19, 0, 3, 0, 0, 7, 3, 0, 5, 21, 32, 0, 26, 30, 1, 0, 1, 0, 26, 26. Total, 400.

*Averages*—Snyder, 2.20; Slosson, 9.4.

*Time of Game*—One hour thirty-five minutes.

THE TWENTIETH GAME

closed the afternoon's entertainment. It was played between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, of New York, for whom Mr. T. Z. Cowles acted as referee. The lead was won by Dion, and he made 4. Daly followed with a fine run of 39, in which were many difficult cushion-shots for position. Dion made 8, and then Daly doubled the run, his round-the-table play being exceedingly beautiful, and eliciting frequent applause. Cyrille brought the scores close together by a run of 35, his largest, so far, in the tournament, which was made principally by nursing. In the sixth inning he added 10, but, by bad misses in the three succeeding innings, he left the balls for his opponent, who increased his lead by runs of 12, 8, and 32. The latter turned him on his second string, the score being 113 to 60. An over-draw at the conclusion of the run left a good position for Dion, but he only made a few points out of it. In the twelfth inning, Daly made 62 in a masterly manner, but missed a hard bank by a hair, and left the balls together. Dion, who was playing not only poorly, but out of luck, got but 17, freezing during the run, and having to make an almost impossible masse. Three innings later he made 28, which made the score stand: Daly, 180; Dion, 114. The game dragged rather heavily until the nineteenth inning, when Daly made 34, which placed him at 215 to 132. In the next inning he ran 49, and in the twenty-third, 17. At this stage of the game Dion got in runs of 39, 28, and 12, which materially reduced Daly's lead. The call now showed Daly to be 301 and Dion 212. The next three innings developed nothing worthy of notice on either side, except a little bad play now and then. In the thirty-fourth inning, Daly, who had 95 to go, made the magnificent run of 94, missing a difficult single-cushion shot. Dion followed with 23, and then the other ended the game, defeating his opponent 150 points in thirty-five innings. Following is the score:

*C. Dion*—4, 8, 35, 2, 0, 10, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 17, 2, 3, 28, 7, 0, 1, 7, 0, 0, 1, 39, 0, 0, 1, 28, 1, 12, 1, 0, 5, 10, 23. Total, 250.

*Daly*—39, 16, 1, 1, 1, 3, 12, 8, 32, 1, 2, 62, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 34, 49, 6, 5, 17, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 94, 1. Total, 400.

*Averages*—Dion, 6.40; Daly, 11.15.

*Time of Game*—Two hours.

THE TWENTY-FIRST GAME

was the first of the evening series. The contestants were Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion, both of New York. John W. Blaisdell, Esq., acted as referee. Betting previous to the game was altogether in favor of Garnier. The lead was won by Dion. By successive runs of 9, 23, 13, and 82, Garnier, who was playing a magnificent game, took a commanding lead of his opponent, having made 127 to his 18 in 6 innings, and maintained it undisturbed almost to the close. In the eleventh inning Joe made a neat run of 28, ending by missing an easy cushion shot. Garnier failed to count, and Dion added 13 to his score, slipping up again on an easy one. His opponent made 12 out of the leave, when a simple carom proved an obstacle to further advancement. Joe missed, and left behind him a position from which Garnier made 59, his marvelous proficiency at the draw-shot helping him to most of them. The run made the score stand 208 to 65 in his favor. Though Dion had the balls left well for him, and got them into still better shape on his first shot, he made only 2. Garnier followed with 24. In the succeeding five innings Dion's playing was by far the best, he making runs of 13 and 27, while Garnier missed frequently. The last mentioned run turned him on his second string, the score standing 116 to 234. In the next four innings Joe also handled his cue with more skill, putting together runs of 16 and 12, while Garnier played loosely. The latter, however, got in two fine runs of 31 and 18 in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth innings, which turned him on his last string, the call being 317 to 151. The game for the next eight innings was marked by small runs on both sides, 11 being the highest. In the thirty-seventh inning, Dion made the second highest run of the tournament, 124, which he accomplished mainly by nursing along the rail, in which science he has no superior. The performance was loudly applauded at times, and at its conclusion the player was greeted with a final round which shook the house. The recognition was justly deserved, as the run was one of the finest ever made, being inferior to Daly's in nothing but number. Dion's score now stood at 294 to 339. The balls were left in good shape for Garnier, but he only made 10, the large run evidently having a bad effect on his game. Nothing of particular consequence was done until the forty-third inning, both playing a wary game. In that inning Dion knocked out 27, missing an easy shot for position, and giving Garnier the benefit. The latter held them on the side rail for a time, but they got away from him at last, and he had to stop at 32, which left him but 18 to go. Joe, in the next inning, collected the balls at the head of the table in a skillful manner, but slipped up on a masse after making 10, and again left the balls for Garnier. The latter made but 11, where, under ordinary circumstances, he would have run out. Dion followed with 8, ending on a freeze when the balls were huddled. Garnier made 2 and missed a long angle shot. Dion made 4 and played for safety. His opponent counted and stopped. Dion's next shot was a miss, and then Garnier made the 3 points necessary for game. Following is the score:

*J. Dion*—0, 0, 1, 11, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 2, 28, 13, 0, 2, 0, 4, 13, 2, 4, 1, 27, 0, 16, 6, 0, 12, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 8, 1, 1, 124, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 27, 10, 8, 4, 0. Total, 344.

*Garnier*—0, 0, 9, 23, 13, 82, 4, 2, 2, 2, 0, 12, 59, 24, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 28, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 31, 18, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 5, 1, 10, 0, 7, 4, 0, 0, 32, 11, 2, 2, 3. Total, 400.

*Averages*—Dion, 7.15; Garnier, 8.4.

*Time of Game*—2 hours.

THE TWENTY-SECOND GAME

was then commenced between Ubassy and Cyrille Dion, Mr. T. Z. Cowles occupying the referee's chair. Dion won the lead, but missed. Ubassy then ran 57 for a starter, and in the fifth and sixth innings added 14 and 49, which gave the advantage of 124 to 20. In the eleventh inning he made 24 more, but he left the balls together when he stopped, and gave Dion an opportunity to make his largest run up to that time—17, his other double-figure runs being 10 and 11. He did better in the next inning, making 18, and in the second next, the fifteenth, he turned his first string with 24, the score being 101 to 160. Another run of 24 in the inning following put him within a comparatively few points of the old man, who had not been playing well for some innings, but who managed to get in 12 in the seventeenth, and then miss an easy shot and set them up. Cyrille made 17 from the leave, ending by making a bad miss of a round-the-table shot. In the nineteenth inning Ubassy picked up, and turned on his third string in a run of 30, the call being 206 to 146 in his favor. Dion followed with 7, and again missed by several feet in playing around the table. Runs of 13 and 10 by Ubassy, and 31 and 9 by Dion brought the game to an interesting stage, inasmuch as the New York player was 200 to his opponent's 237, and was playing much better as a general thing. In the twenty-ninth inning Ubassy increased his score by 41, a third of which was given him by a palpable scratch, which he acknowledged with a most extraordinary shrug. He missed a difficult short angle shot, and Dion made a pretty run of 56 from the leave, which was rather favorable to a handsome accumulation. The greater portion of the run was made on the lower rail, but they finally wandered into the corner and froze, and an end was put to further display. Ubassy followed with 13, which put him on his last string, the score being 301 to 260. The next few innings were poorly played on both sides. In the thirty-fifth Dion managed to get a run of 16 by round-the-table play, but Ubassy more than offset it by runs of 12 and 21 in the two succeeding innings, the last run being ended by a miss of a "fine" shot when the balls were still together. In the thirty-eighth inning he made 23, and though he left a bad break behind him Dion quickly collected the balls at the foot of the table and manipulated them for 26, which put him on his last string, the call being 307 for him to 361 for Ubassy. The latter made 20 in the fortieth inning, which left him but 17 to go. Dion followed with 44, which was put together in capital style, and made the game close and exciting. Ubassy failed to count, and Cyrille imitated him. Then the former made 4 and the latter 3. Ubassy missed again, and Dion made 29, a remarkable run under the circumstances, which brought him to within 4 points of his opponent. The game now became cautious on both sides, misses and single counts being frequent. In the forty-seventh inning Ubassy made 6, which left him but 5 to go. Both missed in the forty-eighth, and in the next Dion ran 14, and, with only 2 to go, missed an easy shot when the balls were all together. The old man followed with 2, but left such a bad break for himself, through excitement, that he could not count. Dion made 1, and missed an easy shot, he, too, being excited. Again Ubassy counted, but he left the balls in such shape that he could not repeat. Dion then made the only point that remained on his string, and won the game, which was almost as close, and fully as exciting, as the one between Daly and Ubassy on Saturday night. Two such games may never be played again. Following is the score:

*C. Dion*—0, 1, 5, 4, 0, 10, 0, 1, 0, 11, 6, 17, 18, 5, 24, 2, 24, 17, 2, 7, 2, 0, 31, 3, 9, 12, 2, 0, 2, 56, 1, 0, 0, 1, 16, 0, 3, 0, 26, 0, 44, 0, 3, 29, 0, 0, 1, 0, 14, 1, 1. Total, 400.

*Ubassy*—57, 4, 0, 0, 14, 49, 0, 7, 0, 0, 24, 4, 1, 0, 0, 2, 12, 2, 30, 13, 3, 10, 0, 5, 0, 2, 0, 8, 41, 13, 2, 0, 0, 2, 12, 21, 0, 23, 2, 20, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 1, 6, 0, 2, 1. Total, 398.

*Averages*—Dion, 7.43; Ubassy, 7.48.

*Time of Game*—2 hours 30 minutes.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is a record of the tournament up to date. It will be published every morning until the games are finished, so that the public may see at a glance how each player stands. The figures will be changed as games are played, and when the tournament is ended the two blank columns will be filled in:

| Players. | Games played | Games lost | Games won | Best single average | Highest run | Best general average | Total No. points made |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ubassy | 5 | 1 | 4 | 12.28 | 69 | | |
| Garnier | 5 | 0 | 5 | 10.10 | 82 | | |
| C. Dion | 6 | 2 | 4 | 7.43 | 61 | | |
| Daly | 5 | 1 | 4 | 12.4 | 153 | | |
| J. Dion | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7.15 | 124 | | |
| Snyder | 7 | 7 | 0 | 4.51 | 45 | | |
| Bessunger | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6.16 | 71 | | |
| Slosson | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9.4 | 68 | | |

THE TOURNAMENT

will be resumed to-morrow. No games can be played to-day, as the hall has been engaged by the managers of the Star Lecture Course for one of their weekly entertainments.

## SPRINGFIELD.

### Arrangements for the Wedding of Senator Oglesby—The Test Case Instituted by the Railroad Commissioners.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SENATOR OGLESBY'S WEDDING.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 17.—A number of the invited guests to the wedding of the Hon. R. J. Oglesby and Mrs. Emma Keys, which takes place to-morrow, at Elkhart, in Logan County, at the residence of the bride's father, the Hon. John Gillett, have collected in this city from the surrounding towns; and they will leave here to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, in a special train over the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It is said that 1,000 invitations are out.

THE TEST CASE AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners left here to-day for Freeport, to assist in the collection of evidence to support the case which they have brought against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at that point, for extortion and discrimination. The case will come up for a hearing at the next term of the Circuit Court of Stephenson County, which is to sit on the 2d day of December. The Hon. J. M. Party has been retained by the Commissioners as the local attorney to manage the case.

GOV. BEVERIDGE OFF FOR BOSTON.

Gov. Beveridge will leave to-night for Boston, to meet his wife, who is expected to reach that place on the 20th inst. from Europe.

## THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18—1 a. m.—The Carolina snow centre is now off Cape May, with high northeast winds, rain, and snow over the Middle and Eastern States. The Iowa storm centre has moved into Illinois, with northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain over the lake region; southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain in the Ohio Valley; and northwesterly winds, snow, and rain in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Upper Lakes and Iowa, and southward to Arkansas and Western Tennessee, northwesterly winds and falling temperature, cloudy weather, rain, and snow. For the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley, and northward over the Lower Lakes, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, colder and clearing weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, high northeasterly to northwest winds, cloudy weather, and rain, partly clearing in Virginia in the evening. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, Woods' Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport, and Duluth. All reports are missing from the Northwest, the Gulf, Florida, the Southwest, and mostly from the Upper Lakes, the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific stations.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—It has been raining here nearly all day.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 17.—A violent snow-storm, accompanied by rain, has been in progress here since 4 o'clock.

## BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 17.—There is a suspicion prevalent here that the United States steamer Ada, which left Kingston with forty officers and men on board, has been lost with all hands.

## HOGS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The number of hogs received at this market since Saturday noon has been 28,000.

## FINANCIAL.

### Suit to Force Jay Cooke & Co. Into Involuntary Bankruptcy.

### Temporary Injunction to Prevent the Sale of Their Property.

### Opinions of Members of Congress on Inflation of the Currency.

### Condition of Manufacturing—Movements of Labor.

JAY COOKE & CO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—John E. Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here against Jay Cooke & Co., alleging that on Sept. 16 last Fox & Co. sent Jay Cooke & Co. for collection a promissory note of $10,835.13, made by the New York & Brooklyn Saw-Mill Company,—the ring concern which is building a suspension bridge over the East River. The note was due the next day, and was paid by a certified check on the Fulton Bank, which pay Cooke & Co. placed to Fox's credit, and then refused payment. Judge Blatchford has granted an order on Jay Cooke & Co. to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—John E. Fox & Co., of Philadelphia, have begun involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, in this city, against Jay Cooke & Co., and the defendants have been enjoined from parting with any of their assets until the question of the adjudication of the firm as involuntary bankrupts has been passed upon.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—As the coquetting in Philadelphia between the resisting debtors and Jay Cooke & Co. shows that the bankruptcy proceedings pending there are likely to result in an amicable adjustment, the proceedings here are regarded with increasing interest. The two cases pending before Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of this District, sitting as a District Court in bankruptcy, came in for hearing to-day. Clifford Arrick and Benjamin F. Buckner were petitioning creditors. As a person by the name of Stevens was ambitious of becoming a creditor at this late day, and had assumed the responsibilities of Mr. Arrick in his case, Robert Christy and B. F. Grafton, attorneys, announced that they had retired from the case of Arrick, and appeared for Benjamin F. Buckner alone, and proceeded to offer proofs of the service, personal and by publication. In the latter case, the return of the Marshal showed personal service upon Henry D. Cooke and William M. Tenney, and the non-residence of all the other members of the firm. Judge Humphreys gave a patient hearing to the case, and announced that any adjustment of the case now would not prevent any other creditor from availing himself of the advantage accruing to either of the present petitioning creditors. After full discussion, the Court held that the service by publication should not be disturbed, but out of abundant caution, the authorities cited by counsel differing in regard to the matter, it would be safer to give personal service out of the District of Columbia. Thereupon, by consent, the cases were continued to Tuesday, Dec. 2, when they will undoubtedly be tried.

The unusual, and indeed

UNPRECEDENTED EXTENSIONS ALLOWED

the house of Jay Cooke & Co. by the courts has given rise to much scandal. Mr. Christy, attorney for Arrick and Buckner, explained to-night that the bankrupts were allowed access to their funds, and were offering 15 cents on the dollar on the street to creditors, and dictated their own valuation of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad as part of their assets, at 85 cents, besides demanding to name their own Trustee. In this way they were using assets properly their creditors to buy forced settlements; and the courts of justice, as if paralyzed at the audacity of the bankrupts, delayed to take action, and thus assisted their scheme of recommencing business. Jay Cooke has about the same

CONFIDENCE IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

enterprise as before his failure, and seems to believe that his bonds will again appreciate and give him solvency. His London partner, McCulloch, is, meantime, about to cut loose and reorganize the London house. Gov. Shepherd says that Fahenstock, the New York member of the firm, precipitated the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. by seeing the doom coming and closing up his branch, and intimates that his circumstances are better than his more tardy partners'.

### WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SCHEMES FOR INFLATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, expresses the opinion that all schemes of inflation coming up from the House will be stopped in the Senate. The prominent champions of inflation are Butler, Kelly, and Parson Brownlow. Most of the old and prominent members of the House of Representatives discountenance inflation.

GEN. GARFIELD

anticipates angry debates upon the currency, and the introduction of many crude and impracticable remedies. The General says that, in nine months' vacation, the old members have become saturated and dripping with accumulations of public sentiment that have fallen upon them. He intimates that, when people begin to distrust their public men, they make monetary panics easy. He thinks the involuntary feature of the Bankrupt law will be repealed, as it aggravates the present panic. He fears that a bill for inflation will be rushed through Congress at the outset, and be supported by the new members generally. He hopes the President will veto any such measure, and expresses his own platform as for

FREE BANKING AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

He anticipates that the bill for the conversion of greenbacks into small bonds, bearing 1 cent a day interest, and which is now quite an old face around the lobby, may be finally galloped through Congress, saddled with a provision for more legal-tenders. Gen. Garfield lays much of the panic to the charge of construction companies, which had superceded the good old plan of building railroads with the subscriptions of neighborhoods to be benefited.

Outstanding legal tenders, $362,169,611.

### THE MANUFACTURERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 17.—The entire mills of the Joliet Iron & Steel Company here are in full operation, turning out 250 tons of iron and steel rails daily, the value of which is over $25,000. The Company commenced paying off on the 15th, the regular pay-day, and disbursed between $25,000 and $30,000, and double that amount will be paid out to the men during the present week. They apprehend no difficulty in keeping the mills running during the coming winter. The panic has caused them to reduce wages in some departments and to be cautious about expenses.

THE COHOES, N. Y., MILLS.

COHOES, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The mills here did not resume this morning, as expected, and will not until there is an improvement in the market.

### THE WORKINGMEN.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Board of Aldermen to-night resolved to inaugurate an extensive system of street improvements under authority of the city, to provide work for unemployed men at the rate of 12½ cents per hour, and also to call upon the millers to provide work at reduced wages for their employes through the winter.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—This evening the work of organizing ward workingmen's clubs commenced by well-attended meetings in the Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Wards. Preliminary organizations were effected in each case, and quite a number of names were enrolled. All the addresses made were moderate and sensible in tone, and the whole matter thus far has been kept on a very rational basis.

### PITTSBURGH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17.—Financial matters are looking much brighter, and no further suspensions are reported. The printers have gone to work at the old rates, the proprietors of newspapers concluding not to reduce the prices of composition at present. There is some talk here of suing the New York *Times* for damages for wild-cat dispatches published in that paper, and sent from this place by a special correspondent, regarding the standing of prominent firms, and which reports had no foundation in fact.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RUMORED FAILURE OF A POLITICIAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Rumor is rife to-night with a story of the failure of a prominent Republican politician, who has been a great power here, and who has had a hand in every big job in this city for years. Nothing definite can be ascertained until to-morrow, or until late to-night, when, if confirmed, your correspondent will telegraph his name and the facts. All that is now definitely known is that the panic caught the politician in a bad way, but it is said his friends came to his rescue, which means, in his case, that the Government aided him.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Money was easy at 5 to 7 per cent.

The Associated Banks gained $115,000 legal tenders.

Sterling was higher, at 6⅜ for sixty days and 8⅜ for sight. The customs receipts were $377,000.

GOLD

closed at 9⅛, after selling at 9⅝.

Loans were 6@7@7 1-32@7 3-64 for carrying; the final rate was 7 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $445,000. The clearings were $39,000,000.

Governments were steady. State bonds closed dull.

STOCKS

opened heavy at a decline of ¼@1 per cent but afterwards became strong, and advanced from ⅛ to 4¼ per cent. About midday this weakness returned, and the market remained in this condition until just before the close, when a slight recovery took place. Dealings were well distributed, but the most active stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Union Pacific. The decline in stocks was partly due to heavy realizations, and partly to a telegram from Washington that Senator Sherman did not believe in either war or inflation. After the close of business, a rumor was afloat that a London banking company, identified with a prominent American railroad by the negotiation of its bonds, and still holding a balance belonging to the railroad, was in trouble. The total stock sales between 12 and 2 o'clock amounted to 52,000 shares, of which 13,600 were Western Union, 10,300 Union Pacific, 1,800 Wabash, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 3,400 Ohios, 6,300 Central, 3,000 St. Paul, 4,800 Lake Shore, 1,200 Erie, 600 Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, 1,000 Rock Island, and 900 Northwestern.

### THE RAILROADS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A NEW RECEIVER FOR THE MIDLAND & OSWEGO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The Brooklyn ring has been at it again. This time, one of the Judges who belongs to it has been attempting the role for which Barnard was impeached, and has appointed a Receiver of a railroad on ex parte statements, made in private, and not recorded in court. The railroad is the New York Midland, lately failed, and which nearly carried down George Opdycke & Co. Abram S. Hewitt was appointed Receiver, and has been trying to run the road on economical principles, and pay its debts. The contractors to whom money is due wish the road sold, and have got a new Receiver, E. H. Pomeroy, appointed to sequestrate the road, and pay them. Abram S. Hewitt, the Receiver in possession, says if Pomeroy attempts to enter the office he will have the United States Marshals put him out. The road has been badly mismanaged, and will probably never pay its debts.

### PHILADELPHIA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17.—Matters in the money market to-day exhibited a slow though steady improvement, and rates continue good. The scale of interest was 6 to 8 per cent on call and discounts; 8 to 10 per cent on the best houses, and the supply limited.

### SOUTH BEND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 17.—The working time of the Singer Sewing-Machine Works of this city was to-day reduced to four days weekly, at seven hours per day. No other reduction in time, force, or wages reported among the many manufacturing establishments here.

## CRIME.

### A $500,000 Defalcation in New York—A Broad Street Broker Who Has Been Bankrupt Four Years, and Yet Managed to Cheat 300 Men.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Edward K. Windship, broker, at No. 24 Broad street, has disappeared, owing about 300 creditors above $500,000. He was bankrupt four years ago, and has been making desperate and unscrupulous efforts to recover his fortunes, and in the end has ruined many others. He obtained large amounts, in his capacity as broker, for investment; but, instead of loaning, as he represented, at 2 and 3 per cent a month, he used the money for speculating and for his own purposes. He fled to Europe last Wednesday. He had called a meeting of his creditors for 4 o'clock that day, promising to show them the condition of his affairs, and 300 of them met there and waited in vain for his coming. At length a letter arrived, which contained a statement of affairs. It stated briefly that he had been a bankrupt four years; that the money he had borrowed was all gone; and an affectionate farewell was sent to his creditors. He lived at No. 58 East Ninth street, as a bachelor, and at Centreville, Staten Island, as a married man, and appears to have been in both capacities an exemplary man,—at long intervals.

### New York Criminal Matters.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The prosecution in the Tweed case sprung a trap on the defense to-day, and caused a singular sensation. In previous trials, the prosecution depended for proof on Andrew J. Garvey, who turned State's evidence, but Garvey had to confess himself privy to all the swindling, and had to stand a terrible cross-examination. The defense previously relied wholly on the breaking down of Garvey's testimony by showing his bad character, and the jury disagreed solely because they differed as to the reliability of Garvey. To-day the prosecution refused to put Garvey on the stand, and closed without him. The defense was thunderstruck, for their defense was utterly gone; but the prosecution has by this singular and unexpected manouvre made its case weaker in proof than on former trials, and the conclusion is still doubtful. Judge Davis ruled against the defense in several propositions made for discharge. The singular turn of affairs created great excitement in the court, particularly among Tweed's six or eight lawyers and his followers who cluster about him. In the court-room to-night the matter is the chief topic of conversation.

Mrs. Templeton, who was shot by her husband on Saturday last, was still alive this morning, but the attending physicians say that they have little or no hope of her recovery.

### A Clergyman Charged with a Monstrous Crime.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 17.—Hiram C. Merriman, a pretended clergyman of the Second Advent sect, has been placed in jail in Ottawa County, charged with a crime almost as monstrous as that of Carnivan at Muskegon, two months ago. Merriman owns a house and farm, rented by a poor family named Woodruff. A daughter, 9 years old, was in the habit of going to Merriman's to play with the children living there. For the past seven weeks she has been quite sick, but the cause was not known till a few days since, when a physician found it was from the effect of rape committed, and probably more than once. The little girl has been delirious much of the time, but is now in her right mind, and confirms the physician's statements, but does not seem to know whether she has been violated more than once or not. His examination takes place in a few days. He protests his innocence. Considerable excitement is rising in that vicinity as the affair becomes known.

### The Publisher of a Newspaper in Dayton, O., a Defaulter for $200,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAYTON, O., Nov. 17.—Frank Fisk, for several years past business agent for the *Evening Herald*, of this city, left for parts unknown Saturday night, since which time it has been discovered that he is an embezzler of the concern's money to the extent of $200,000. The proprietors are using their strongest endeavors to have him arrested.

### Arrest of One of the Middletown, Pa., Murderers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Lewis Rosentheim, one of the negroes who murdered Abraham Behm near Middletown, Pa., on Friday night, was arrested here last evening.

## A ROBBERY PREVENTED.

### How a Spotted Dog Assisted in the Capture of a Rascal.

### A Deep-Laid Plan to "Go Through" the Vault of a Gambling-House.

There cannot be entertained by anybody who reads the following interesting detective story even a shadow of doubt that a spotted dog is an acquisition that every one owning a burglar-proof safe should possess himself of at the earliest possible convenience. Some three or four days ago a locksmith on Third avenue called upon Detective Dixon and informed him that a powerfully-built, determined-looking young man had been to his shop and left an order to have a bank-vault key made. The young man, who stated that he was in the commission business, had brought along a very neatly-executed diagram, with measurements to correspond, and had been two or three times at the shop to examine the key, which had failed to please him on each occasion. The locksmith said his suspicions were aroused by the fact that on one occasion he had offered to accompany his customer and try the lock, a proposition that met with anything like approval on the part of the latter. Dixon at once scented a "job," and inquired for a description of the man's personnel. This was given, but the detective failed to form from it even a conjecture as to who the party was. On being asked if there was anything by which his customer could be identified, anything peculiar in his surroundings, the locksmith's face brightened, and he said, "Why, yes; he was always accompanied by a very handsome spotted coach-dog." Dixon called to mind, on the instant, all the spotted dogs he had become acquainted with since his childhood, and walked among the bankers who sport carriages, and made inquiries as to which one owned the spotted appendage to his turnout. He was disappointed. Finally, he bethought him of another kind of banker, who he knew owned a shepherd's-plaid dog, Al Smith by name (the banker, not the dog, of course). To the banking office of this worthy, which is at No. 91 Clark street, up-stairs, he repaired, and had an interview with its President. Mr. Smith, in response to the detective's query, said that he had a vault in his gambling-room, in which were deposited his gambling implements when not in use, and where they were hastily stowed away when Capt. Buckley got up an impromptu afternoon or evening call. Dixon visited the locksmith yesterday afternoon, who informed him that that very morning his customer had called for the key, paid for it, and departed. Dixon then went to Smith's gambling-room, and found that the man who had got the key was William Dunn, Smith's doorkeeper and right-hand man in general, who had been in the responsible position of right-bower of the room for six months past. The game was run down, but not yet bagged, and Dixon, from his knowledge of the man, who is an old Penitentiary bird, and is as desperate as he is powerful, bethought him of a strategy to secure his quiet transfer to the Armory. Obtaining the assistance of Horace Elliott, he returned to the gambling-room, and told Dunn that orders had been issued for the arrest of all doorkeepers of gambling houses, and that he had better come along quietly, and get bailed out, as usual. The unsuspecting Dunn bethought of the gamblers' friend, Banyon, and anticipating but a temporary suspension of his liberty, left with his captors. When Dixon and Elliott and Dunn reached the corner of Washington and Clark streets, the former began to have misgivings as to whether the man would come quietly or not, so he called in a third officer, who was standing by, to assist him. Contrary to expectation, Dunn entered the Armory like a little man, and was made to undergo a search, which revealed the little safe-key, which had created all the trouble. Dixon went with it to Smith's, where it was found to open the safe-lock as easily and efficiently as the original. It was hard to tell whether Smith was more pleased than astonished at the result. He said that he had always placed the utmost confidence in Dunn, had always found him square, and when he (Smith) was sick, had intrusted him with large sums of money to carry on the business. Smith keeps from $6,000 to $10,000 at a time in his safe, and if the job had not been discovered in time, the whole could have been cleaned out. As Smith puts it, "the bank's 'roll' came near being won out at one turn." Dixon, when all was over, was quite delighted at the result of the ruse which got Dunn, who is a very desperate character, and figured in a row with the detectives some time since, snugly stowed away to await the result of his job. It is doubtful, however, if anything can be done to him, as the mere having the key made is not an indictable crime. Take it all round, the thing was very cleverly done. Dunn did his part very cleverly; so did the locksmith; so did Dixon; but the chess-board dog was the cleverest of all, and Al Smith says he will "love that $6,000 dog and respect him as long as the quadruped lives." If he doesn't, after he (not the gambler) has gone the way of all dogs, raise a marble monument to his memory, surmounted with a Scotch-granite reproduction of the original, he is a very ungrateful man, and unworthy of a newspaper notice every time he gets "pulled."

An incident in Dunn's career will show the material he is made of. A few years since, he was arrested for stealing a trunk containing $1,000. During his imprisonment, he one day proposed to Roger Plant, a well-known bailer, that, in consideration of his bailing him out, he would "turn up" the stolen money which, he said, he had buried. Plant consented, Dunn was set at liberty, and the two started off for the hidden treasure. Dunn, however, started to run away, and would have succeeded had not Plant planted a couple of bullets in his carcase. Dunn was picked up and conveyed back to jail, and subsequently sent to the Penitentiary for five years. Having served out the time, he returned to Chicago. It is needless to state that the unfortunate party whose trunk was gone through was not the happy owner of a spotted dog.

## PUGILISTIC.

### Excitement Over the Allen-Hogan Prize-Fight—The Governor of Iowa to Call Out the Militia.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Nov. 17.—A story has been set afloat that Ben Hogan refuses to fight to-morrow, because the stake money is in St. Louis, when it should be in the ring. He said to-night to your correspondent, "It is true the money ought to be here, but that don't make any difference to me. I shall fight Allen to-morrow, sick or well with or without money." Hogan has not fully recovered from his late sickness, and his face has an unhealthy appearance. Allen is here, in splendid condition. All the preliminaries are arranged to fight in Iowa near this city. The excursion-train is to leave here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The press is numerously represented, and a good many sporting men are here.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—The excitement over the anticipated fight to-morrow is intense. Hundreds of sporting men from all sections of the country are crowding into the city. A special train arrives here in the morning from St. Louis, bearing a large number of sight-seers. A rumor is current on the streets that the Governor of Iowa has called out the militia to assist the civil authorities to prevent a fight on Iowa soil. Allen and Hogan are firm in their determination to fight, and leave here accompanied with their seconds and trainers at an early hour by boat. The excursionists leave at 9 o'clock a. m. A large number of citizens have chartered a special car on the train.

The weather is windy and cold, with indications of a severe storm.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 17.—In response to a requisition on Gov. Carpenter, Adjutant General Baker is now making up a full company of picked men from the Olmstead Zouaves and Crocker Veteran Guards, all old soldiers, to send to Council Bluffs, at once, to stop the prize-fight, which is expected to come off to-morrow on Iowa territory. It is understood here by those who are in the secret that a train will leave the Bluffs at 6 o'clock on the St. Joseph Railroad, in the morning, for the place settled upon for the fight. Tickets are $5. It is the determination of the Iowa authorities to stop the fight in this State.

## MORTUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—The bodies of William Hallock and Arnold Nall, drowned last week at St. Clair Flats, were recovered to-day and brought to this city. Their funeral will take place on Wednesday.

A very large concourse of citizens and city officers attended the funeral this afternoon of late Superintendent Lederle, of the House of Correction.

The reported death of Capt. Ira Davis in California proves to be unfounded. He is still alive, but is being brought home in a very critical condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The funeral of Charles Dodge, who died so suddenly on Friday morning, and of his young friend, Joseph Farriday, who shot himself sooner than live under the unfounded imputation that he had poisoned him, took place from the Calvary Church to-day. They were buried side by side at Line Mountain Cemetery.

## WASHINGTON.

### A Statement of the Financial Affairs of the District—The Government Not so Reckless as Has Been Represented—Current Gossip in Regard to the New Congress and Persons Connected Therewith—Reduction of the Charges for the Registration of Letters.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The report of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia is nearly ready for publication. It will be a large document, carefully prepared. Your correspondent has been favored with the advance sheets. The total amount of certificates of settlement issued by the Board of Public Works, from its organization to the 1st day of November last, is $14,490,001. This represents the cost of all the work done and paid for to that date, and may be considered a definite statement of all the

EXPENDITURES MADE

in the District since June 1, 1871. Of this sum, the City of Washington required for streets $8,320,000, and for sewers more than $1,978,000. The City of Georgetown required $417,000 for streets and sewers, and the County of Washington, or the rural part of the District, required for road improvements, bridges, cuttings, etc., $389,000. The above figures added together make the cost of the special improvements in the District a little more than $11,104,000.

ANOTHER CLASS OF EXPENDITURES.

Then come a class of expenditures other than special improvements, and payable by special appropriations, of $1,163,000. This class of expenditures is charged to cleaning and repairing the streets, sewers, and county roads, and to the construction of two fine bridges over Rock Creek, one of which, at M street, cost $110,000, and another at P street cost above $31,000. The repairs of streets and sewers, and the constant cleaning of them for nearly two years and a half, have cost $367,000. The market-houses, four in number, have cost $104,000. For public fountains, both ornamental and drinking, and public hydrants, pumps, and new lamps, there have been spent about $96,000. Smaller bridges and their repairs have cost less than $38,000. To fill up the Washington Canal or Tiber, an expensive work, which had become such a nuisance as to threaten the depopulation of the city, cost the sum of $175,000. To raise and underpin houses, stores, churches, &c., cost the figure of $225,000. For judicial expenses in resisting frequent lawsuits, wherein the Board has been successful in every notable instance but one, the cost was $14,000. To pay property-owners and others for old material removed from their premises, cost $1,250,000. To lay water-mains and otherwise extend, enlarge, and renovate the whole water system of the city has cost $300,000. And the contingent expenses, including pay of officers, employes, etc., printing and stationery, wharfage, advertising, and material of various kinds, have been nearly $630,000.

TO OFFSET THE GRAND TOTAL

of $14,000,490, we must subtract $3,500,000, which the last Congress contributed as the Government property's share of the cost, and $6,250,000 of special assessments on the streets immediately improved. These assessments are legalized, but to collect them all would have involved delay in the material work, and diverted from the energies of the Board by the litigation involved; hence there is left $4,750,000 to go into

THE PERMANENT DEBT

of the District; and thus the recent statement of the Comptroller of the District is borne out, that the permanent debt is within the limits of the Congressional restriction of $10,000,000. The old debt and this remainder make the new debt proper, as the improvements are nearly finished, so far as the Board of Public Works intends to conduct them. It will now be in order to proceed to collect

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Pennsylvania avenue, the main business street of the city, is charged with $335,000 of these assessments, at the rate of $11.30 per front foot. It has been paved with wood and concrete from the Aqueduct bridge to the East Branch, a distance of over five miles; the intersections supplied with fountains, asphaltum walks, and chain panels; the curbings and sidewalks reset; the whole street regraded; and the sewerage, water, and gas service, etc., completely refurnished and altered. The next street in consequence is "K," which is a very broad avenue, in the fashionable part of the city, and the assessments against its property-holders are $317,000, or at the rate of $8.48 per front foot. The average assessment on the other renovated streets is about $5 per front foot. The part due from the United States in these $6,250,000 assessments is set down at $1,330,000, and there are charged against Pennsylvania avenue for the past twelve months more than 10,000 feet of improvements. There is still in the hand of the Board about $120,000 worth of material, and during the past year $735,000 worth has been issued. A careful study of the report shows that the above expenditures have

ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

Miles of curb-stone set, 154; brick sidewalks laid, 200 miles; flag sidewalks, 3 miles; concrete sidewalks, 3¾ miles; gravel roadway, in city and country, 44½ miles; cobble pavement, 10 miles; bluestone pavement, 4 miles; Macadam pavement, 8 miles; Belgian and granite block pavement, 9½ miles; concrete pavement, 28⅛ miles; wood pavement, 58¼ miles. Total new sidewalk laid, 207¾ miles. Total improvement of roadway in the city, 180½ miles. Total improved roadway in the county, 39 miles.

THE GRADING DONE

in two years and five months amounts to 3,340,000 cubic yards. Each load was hauled on the average three-fourths of a mile. More than 850,000 yards of wood used on streets has been treated by the pneumatic process in air-tight iron cylinders.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

There will be no change in the officers of the Senate. Since Coles' retirement, all the Pacific Coast Republican Senators indorse Gorham for Secretary, but if Newton Booth shall succeed Casserly it is thought Mr. Gorham will be the target of attack as a Central Pacific man. One Kennedy, a note-broker in this city, is a standing candidate for the position of Mr. John R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and boasts that Mr. Conkling will lead in the movement to install him. The only qualifications which Kennedy brings for the place is the reputation of having long fought Fenton in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where both Fenton and Kennedy live, and where the latter was Sheriff. French is a popular man and a good officer, and is not likely to be pestered.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The biography of Mr. Chase by Robert Warden, Esq., is in an advanced state, and will be published by a Cincinnati house by the 1st of February. This life of Chief-Justice Chase will be in two volumes, and will be exhaustive as to private correspondence, speeches, &c.

SENATOR SPRAGUE

will be in this city very little during the coming session. The prompt manner in which he met his creditors is commented upon with praise, in view of the shuffling attitude of some other insolvent notabilities.

SENATOR SHERMAN IN TROUBLE.

Since the revolution in the Legislature in Ohio, it has been mooted here that an investigation will be ordered this winter into the manner of election of Senator John Sherman, who, it will be remembered, was elected while several Democratic members were about changing their votes to a Liberal Republican.

A GREAT WALKING MATCH.

The same day of the great race in California Oswald Chariton, one of Sir Edward Thornton's legation, and one of the Librarians of Congress, walked a match from Washington to Baltimore, thirty-seven miles, in seven hours and a half, over a hilly and boggy road.

INCREASE OF LEGAL BUSINESS.

Since the financial crash, which began two months ago, there has been an unusual increase of litigation, and 295 suits on account of dishonored notes and accounts have been entered in the Courts of the District of Columbia.

A PANIC IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

At a false alarm of fire in the Great Franklin School of this city, which contains 400 or 500 pupils, a terrible scene of confusion and panic ensued. The pupils, male and female, rushed pell-mell down the stairs, many falling, and in some cases being severely injured.

CONGRESSMEN IN THE CITY.

There are eleven Senators in this city to-night, but only eighteen Representatives. The only notable men amongst them are Morton, Morrell, of Vermont, Sherman, and Scott. The only

SOCIAL EVENT

which promises to enliven the winter is the marriage announced between a daughter of Senator Thurman and Delegate Richard McCormick, of Arizona.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President to-day signed the commission of William Gibson, Postmaster at Austin, Nev., and appointed Henry Oscar Wagoner, Jr., of Illinois, Consular Clerk of the United States.

POSTAL-REGISTRATION FEE.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order reducing the registration fee on domestic letters and packages from 15 to 8 cents, commencing on the 1st of January next.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

During a brief conversation to-day the President said he should in his message again recommend legislation on Utah affairs, in order to relieve judicial matters in that Territory from the present embarrassment. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan not yet fully matured rendering the currency more flexible, and preventing it, if possible, from being used as recently for gambling purposes.

## EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 17.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 75 cars; medium, $4.00@4.75; common, $3.80@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 80 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.50@4.75; Yorkers, $4.20@4.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 4 cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00.

## NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, only city demand; treble, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.50@9.00. Corn, quiet; mixed, 68@69c; yellow, 70c; white, 72c. Oats, firmer at 58c.

BRAN—Dull at 95c asked.

HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00@24.00; choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull at $15.00. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 6½c. Bacon, quiet and firm at 6¾@6⅞@7¼c. Sugar-cured hams nominal at 8¾@9c. Lard, dull; tierce, 8¾@9¼c; keg, 9¼@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active; inferior, 4@4½c; common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 6@7¼c; prime to choice, 7¾@8c; second, 5@7¼c. Molasses—Supply easier; common, 33@35c; centrifugal, 35@38c; prime to strictly prime, 40@45c; choice, 46@48c.

WHISKY—In good demand at 95c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

## MARRIAGES.

HUNT—CAMPBELL—At Calumet, Nov. 15, by Dr. W. W. McKaig, Lyman G. Hunt and Fannie Campbell.

WARNER—SPERRY—At the residence of the bride's parents, in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15, George L. Warner, of Chicago, and Miss Frances E. Sperry, of New Haven. No cards.

YOUNG—BOGGS—At St. Patrick's Church, Monday evening, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, James T. Young and Miss Annie Boggs. No cards.

KEMP VAN EE—KING—In San Francisco, Nov. 4, by the Rev. H. Stebbins, John Charles Kemp Van Ee and Hattie Holt King.

## DEATHS.

PARKES—At No. 485 Elston avenue, Nov. 17, at 2 p. m., Sadie G., daughter of Dr. Charles T. and Isabella J. Parkes.

Funeral from the house on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, to Rose Hill by cars. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ASPINWALL—Nov. 17, the Rev. Nathaniel W. Aspinwall, aged 73 years.

Funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, L. L. Bond, No. 111 South Peoria street, Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited to be present without further notice.

FISK—At Providence, R. I., Nov. 10, Harley Fisk, father of Mrs. W. H. Butters, of this city.

HARPER—The funeral of the late John A. Harper will take place this (Tuesday) morning, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, from Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle street, at 11:30 o'clock, thence by cars to Rose Hill Cemetery.


## AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 9½ a. m., sale of a fine line MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

In Suits, Overcoats, Dress Coats, &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods, in great variety; Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Hdkfs., Braces, Kid Gloves, and Ties. Chinchilla and Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, &c. Beautiful line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Balmoral Hosiery; also, Knit Goods, in Nubias, Scarfs, Mitts, Coats, and Cardigan Jackets; Hats and Caps, Government Clothing, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

750 CASES PRIME ASSORTED BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be offered at our Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 9½ a. m. This will include a large line of WARM LINED GOODS and SUCKER BOOTS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS SALE,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.

Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, White Goods, Gents' Overshirts, Jackets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Laces, Rufflings, Embroideries, Edgings, &c. Wax Dolls, Toys, Games, and China Ware. Knit Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c. Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Faiday Morning, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, consisting of new and elegant PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS in great variety, new and second-hand Wardrobes, walnut and marble-top Bureaus, Lounges, washstands, 100 new and second-hand Stoves, 25 crates Crockery in open lots, and a FULL LINE of BLANKETS, Comforters, Plated Ware, and a general assortment of housekeeping goods, &c., &c., &c. Also,—to builders,—2 hoisting machines, complete, without ropes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STONE-YARD AT AUCTION,

No. 518 Lumber-st., on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 O'Clock p. m.

The entire stock and fixtures of a Stone Yard, and lease of ground. Also, 2,500 feet dressed and undressed stone; Engine and Boiler, in good order; Shafting, 4 large Derricks, Stone-Trucks and Wagons, 3 sets Harness, 1 Horse, Sheds and Stables, Gang-Saws, Rubbing-Beds, Stove and Pipe, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Terms, cash. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., WILL SELL

ON WEDNESDAY { Cutters, Buggies, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

ON THURSDAY { Dry Goods, Cothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

ON SATURDAY { Household Goods & Merchandise.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

CLOSING SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND BRONZES,

THIS DAY at 10½, 2½, and 7½ o'clock, when the entire collection will be disposed of.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Oo Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock, We shall offer a large line of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

Consisting of Woolen Goods, Nubias, Scarfs, Cloths and Overcoatings, Hosiery, Towels, Comfortables, Fancy Goods, Linens and Embroideries, Lace Rufflings, Collars, &c., &c.

These goods must be sold.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 9½ o'clock, MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF FEATHERS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock, SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, ETC.,

Consisting of Men's Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Knit Goods, Hoods, Fancy Goods, etc. Great bargains in this sale.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, of all kinds of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, including Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. Also, Office Desks, New and Second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c. Will continue the sale of Furs.